HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,541—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8oz. 9d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 9d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English price.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	7105	W. J. Nantes	23rd Nov.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.L. † THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4182	E. Crowe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked H.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Apollo Bunder Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

[illegible] WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
[illegible] ROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
[illegible]s: Single and Return are issued via Trieste, [illegible] and other Routes.
[illegible] the Steamers' Tickets the Company [illegible] Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria [illegible] as well as Tickets by steamers of the "North-[illegible] Lloyd" to ports of North German Lloyd to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "ARROYO," 3,561 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including no-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Londo, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 23rd November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 28th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.
It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.
FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring."—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc. sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.
TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

PORBANDAR STONE TRADE.

THE celebrated PORBANDAR STONE QUARRIES have now been connected by Railway with the Port of Porbandar, and from 1st January, 1896, Stone will be booked direct from the Quarries to the Shipping Wharf—a distance of 10 miles.
As the demand for this Stone is rapidly increasing and the difficulty of cartage has now been removed, there is a good opening for contractors and capitalists desirous of entering the Stone Trade. The Administrator is now prepared to grant leases of new quarry sites for fixed periods on favourable terms. Applications for these should be made at once to the Undersigned, who will be glad to furnish any further information desired.
W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 475 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce) &c. required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1896.
Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.
The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 500 Tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th Nov., 1895.

MR. O. L. M. MACAN MARKAR,
DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER,

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes Sapphires, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moonstones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.
Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1884, when his showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered.
Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bonafides. Please note the Address,—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL and of Estates which have come under his charge.
LORD COLIN CAMPBELL, late of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law.
JOSEPH GREGORY BROMLEY, late Chief Engineer, Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld., Bombay.
GEORGE BRACE, late Sub-Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, Bombay.
GOSAVI JAGDEVGAR SHIVGAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
RICHARD S. CREAMER, late Chief Driller, Sukkur Boring Works, North Western Railway.
WILLIAM FELIX ERNEST SPRY, late a Government Pensioner, Anand.
ANANDI, woman, late of Bombay, Hindu, Prostitute.
HAJI SYED AHMED SHAH, late of Kerbella, Mahomedan, Inhabitant.
FRANCIS WISE MONTAGUE BUTLER, late Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Uran.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th November, 1895.

WANTED.

WANTED,
AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State. Only experienced men need apply. Applications, with copies of Certificates, to be forwarded to
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Porbandar.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

GUZERAT COLLEGE AHMEDABAD.

WANTED,—A PRINCIPAL for the above College on a Salary of Rs. six hundred rising to eight hundred. Candidates must be graduates in honours of a University of Great Britain or Ireland. Applications should show age, degree and qualifications and be accompanied by testimonials. They should be made before January 31, 1896, to the undersigned, to whom references for further information can be made.
M. C. GIBB,
Acting Collector and President, Guzerat College Board.
Ahmedabad, 14th November, 1895.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
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EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS.
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Shirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Grants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
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GUNS! RIFLES!! AMMUNITION!!!
LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.
(BLACK SCHULTZE'S OR SMOKELESS S. S. POWDER.)
RIFLE CARTRIDGES.
ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GLOVES! GLOVES!!
AN EXCELLENT CHOICE FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR.
BEST FRENCH MAKES.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.
MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY'S
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
FOR INDIA.
HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
PURVEYORS TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
HAVE Unpacked several Packages consisting of all the LATEST NOVELTIES suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The PURVEYING DEPARTMENT is now replete with all fresh English and French Oilmenstores of known make.
WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS of all kinds.
TOYS of numerous kinds Moderately priced.
DOLLS, the Largest Collection to Select from.
DIAMOND, GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.
Most Durable ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
FANCY GOODS in Plush and Leather.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite
"BAHADUR"?
ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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LATEST LONDON DESIGNS.
GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.

	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
" Flat "	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	90
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
¾ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.

Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ¼ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)

	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
¼ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
¼ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
¼ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair Fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

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Plain Horse-shoe	60
Lover's Knot set with pearls	30
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35
Partially opened Pea-pod	25
Curb and Lock	26
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34
1895 Design	39
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60
Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	34
Curb with Flowers	32
Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Plain Flat Curb	19
2 French Poodles	25
Guitar	26
Violin	23
Curb wish Anchor	14

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
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DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
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Navy Blue Serge Suits	24	0	Dress Suits	54	8
Tweed Lounge Suits	34	0	Dress Jackets	32	8
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

FOR SALE.

A PLOT of Vacant Ground, containing about 2,660 square yards, situate at DeSilsa Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station. For particulars apply to

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Hunmum Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE of CASSUM POONJA in the Business carried on under the name of GANGJEE POONJA and Co., as Dealers in Earthen ware and Glassware, CEASED from THIS DAY. The public is requested not to deal with the said CASSUM POONJA, as a Member of the said Firm of GANGJEE POONJA and Co. All creditors of the said Firm are requested to send in their claims to the Firm within 14 days from this day, otherwise the claim will be considered as waived.

GANGJEE POONJA.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1895.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
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Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1895, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that so long as chemical and bacteriological analyses of water are considered by the Commissioner to be necessary, the work be entrusted to the Chemical Analyser to Government, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem.
2. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase of property required for site of the new road from Wari Bunder Row to Sunpowder Road, admeasuring 123 square yards for a sum of Rs. 2,000 plus Government duties, &c.
3. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting the sale of disused chowky at Mahaluxmi to the Western India Turf Club for Rs. 105.
4. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, No. 8802, dated 8th November, 1895, as under :—
Recommending sanction be given to the handing over to Government in the Military Department of the unused Municipal well adjacent to the foundations for new barracks at Colaba, on condition that Government fill up the well and utilize its site.
5. Forwarding memo. to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, stating that judgment had been given by the Appeal Court in the case of Cooverji Hirji versus the Municipality to the effect that brokerage at the rate of one per cent. instead of two per cent. is to be allowed, thus disallowing one-half of the sum of Rs. 18,412-4-3, &c.
6. Forwarding letter to the Secretary, reporting that the work of laying 6-in. main in Ballard Road Pier has been carried out by the Port Trustees at their expense.
7. Forwarding letter to the Secretary on the subject of mortality among Bullocks.
8. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 630 to meet the cost of extending the pipe sewer in Khetwady Main Road.
9. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 300 for the preparation of Return of the death-rate as compared with varying age, constitution of the population, &c.
10. Recommending the sale to Mr. Mirza Husein Khan for Messrs. Spanion and Co. of a plot or Municipal land situated between Morland Road and Ripon Road, at Rs. 3 a yard.
11. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, to the President, reporting Budget transfers sanctioned.
12. Notice of motion from Sundernath D. Khote, Esq., to the effect that the Standing Committee be requested to make suitable provision in the Budget Estimates for the thorough improvement of the open side gutters in Girgaum.
13. Notices of motion from A. G. Vicgas, Esq.,—(1) on the subject of the lighting of private streets; (2) the appointment of a Committee to report on the question of the purchase of bullocks; and (3) to the effect that the Corporation should have the option of levying the General Tax at from 6 to 12 per cent.
14. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, asking for fuller information, as to the nature of the adulteration of drugs, &c., referred to by the Health Officer in his report for the first quarter of 1895.
15. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting the Corporation to appoint a Committee to determine the site, extent, &c., of the proposed market at Chowpati.
16. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, on the subject of the future utilization of the land on the Flats, filled in by the Municipality with town sweepings.
17. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, on the question of the Corporation's undertaking not to use for any other purpose than those of a burying ground the plot of land acquired from the Port Trust in connection with the burial ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities at Tank Bunder.
18. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution on the advisability, or otherwise, of the removal of the roof over the Malabar Hill filter beds, &c.
19. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary Joint Schools Committee, reporting on the resolution of the Corporation as to the question of supplying copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of that Committee to the Corporation.
20. Petition to the President, from Messrs. Harichundra Dipnathji and Jairam Narranji, requesting the Municipality to light the private lane, known as Telwady, situated at Khuluwady.
21. Resolution of the Standing Committee, to the effect that in reference to petition, from Messrs. Fakirji Adajania and Bomanji Dhalla, the Corporation be recommended to inform applicants that Chandan wadi Street is regularly swept and cleaned by the Health Department, but that Ropa Lane cannot be continued to be cleaned by the Municipality, as large quantities of earth &c.
22. Annual Report of the working of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
23. Return of Assessment of Properties for the quarter ending 30th September, 1895.
24. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding memorandum, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding report of the Executive Engineer regarding the fall in June last in houses in Dongri Street.
25. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of October, 1895, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1893 and 1894.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd November, 1895.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,985 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,813 12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,910 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	4,11,01,221 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,97,525 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum for 36, 24, 12, 6, 3 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

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And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, Birthdays and Xmas. Claret Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Gongs, Egg Services, Wine Pitchers, etc.—R. O'NEAL, 59, Earlsfield Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in bolis, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS,

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," as engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the glass, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents :—Calcutta : BATHGATE & Co. Bombay : TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona : TREACHER & Co. Allahabad : LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla : PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli : BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon : DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi : MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and in the combination of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,468‡
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,414
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,476
Commercial & Lt. Mar.	{ 15,000 / 15,000 }	100 / 75	{ 100 / 10 }	10 p.c.	174
EXCHANGE					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	227
Hamilton Commercial Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Yearly		
Allience	1,200	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	46
Bradley & Co. Ld					
Barezji	871	90	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United Mills	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1800
Commercial	1,000	100	100	...	110
Coimbatore and W	1,000	100	100	...	
Connaught	600	500	500	25	575
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	25 × Rs15	600 xd	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	759
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.23	478
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Express	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Patl	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hirjee Nagbai Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hydorabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
Jam Mill Company	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,000	500	500	25	665
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedji Tata Spinning Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Kamatchi	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Kamani & Mandvi Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Kasturbhoy Manockjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	900
Leopold	5,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10	256
Lord's Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	3,000	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Mahalaxmi	800	1,000	1,000	N	360
Maneckji Petit Mills (Gujarat)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,260
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	1574
Morarji Goculdas	2,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	1,220 xd
Mysore S & M	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	800	500	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	515
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Press Mills Co (Ld)	748	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Spon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Standard	1,400	500	500	30	1,000
Swadeshi Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	890
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	850
Vaishnav Lakhmishankar Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	80	980
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	50½

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	(1,750	100	100	15	385
Back Bay Reclamation	600	50	50	15	40
Badhan Pile	8,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,725
Do. New issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Co-operative Hand-in-Hand Association	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Gas Co. Ld	500	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Improvement Trust					
1st and 2nd Cl.					
the St. Gothard	500	500	500	5 pr. ct.	1,600
In connection					
tence now Poland and Germany	500	500	500	5 pr. ct.	210
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld	1,500	200	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Quarantine Surety	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Jehangir & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	200	175	21	556
Karrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	20
Maharanee Iron Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½ xd
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	193½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	3,000	500	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	12	111½
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs17	28½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	150	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	20	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawasjee Soez Press Co. Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	12	110
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,225
English Bombay and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	6,500	500	25 to 30	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	252½
Harvey and Subapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoll Press Co. Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs8	123
Khangaum	240	150	450	30	120
Mahiya Press Co. Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	251
Ma h madpura Cotton G. Pr. Co. Ld	200	500	500	33	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½xd
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munsur Co	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	49 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy Bellary	500	500	500	75	20	480
Sass on	300	500	500	20	585
Shadadi Printing Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	5.0
Sind Woollen Mills	1,900	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co. Ld	370	200	all	12	200
Vakeel	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,080

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G I P R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c. do.	2,600
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 10	...	do.	522

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	107-0 cash
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	105
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	125
Bombay Loan 3 per cent. 1874	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	108

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17-9
Napoleons	nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	nom
Bar Silver	28-9
Gold Leaf	28-9
Bar Gold, English (touch)	28
Bar Australian	28
Bar Bombay	28-14
Bar Pekin	27-6

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	4 Months sight	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 11-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
France	3 Do. do.	1½
Do.	4 do. do.	1½
Calcutta	At sight	100-1
Do.	60 days	do. 99-5
Madras	At sight	100-1-6
Do.	60 days	do. 99-12
China	30 days	do. 189½

THE E. I. Railway Earnings, week ending 9th November, were Rs. 11,73,783. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,79,073. Increase, Rs. 1,94,710. From 1st July, 1895, to 9th November, 1895, Rs. 1,72,30,740. From 1st July, 1894, to 9th November, 1894, Rs. 1,66,23 529. Increase, Rs. 6,07,211. Miles open, week ending 9th November, 1895, 1,838-79. Corresponding week last year, 1,863-81. Increase, 35-16. Per mile open, week ending 9th November, 1895, Rs. 691. Corresponding week last year Rs. 576. Increase, Rs. 115.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 8th instant, expected to arrive, 9 a.m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Bombay First Extra Races, Mahalaxmi Course. (Special train will leave Church Gate at 2-55 p.m., local time.)

Bombay Sailing Association's Races.

Sind and Punjab Press Company, 3, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting.

R. V. R. Commanding Officer's parade.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Gaan Utejak Mandali," Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kapurthala entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers Brindisi and Kaiser-i-Hind yesterday; the steamers Dumra, Ganges, and Nadder left it yesterday.

CRICKET.—The Proprietary High School vs. The Elphinstone High School.—A match will be played between the above schools to-day, at 10 a.m., on the Esplanade parade-ground.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, at 6-30, this evening, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "Evidence of the Truth of the Bible."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, East ports of Africa up to Natal, East London, Algoa Bay and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 o'clock, this evening.

BENE-ISRAEL CULTURAL SOCIETY.—To-morrow (Sunday), at 7-30 p.m., the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of America, will deliver a lecture in the Hall of the Bene-Israel Library, near Dongri Bazar. Subject: The Mission of Israel, as illustrated by Liberal Judaism in America. All understanding English are cordially requested to attend.

ADROONICK PARCHAR PARISPAT NIRMALA NATAK.—This play is arranged, in Marathi, by Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Patock Shapurkar. It is not a translation of Sanscrit or English plays, though it is founded on Shakespeare's model. It is said to be very interesting as well as wholesome in its object, and will be found useful to Marathi readers.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Route Marching ... W. G. Bentley.
Overture	Le Macon ... Auber.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe.
Waltz	Mia Zahra ... Buhlmaisi.
Song	Mona ... Stephen Adams.
Galop	The Pole ... T. Martin.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Colonel E. S. Lisard the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. and the I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

The Priest's War March from Athalie	Mendelssohn.
Polka	Leopoldstadter ... Strauss.
Waltz	Violin duet ... Kaiser.
Selection from the Artist's Model	... Sidney Jones.
Waltz	Gems of Paris ... Gungl.
March	Sevilien Hymnus ... Schroder.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A BOILER-CLEANER.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahomedkhan Kareemkhan, a Mahomedan boiler-cleaner, aged about fifty, residing at the Doctors' Street. The deceased was addicted to drink, and was in monetary difficulties. He had about twenty men working under him, and he was responsible for their wages. On Wednesday evening, deceased returned home, and informed his wife that the man for whom he had been working, did not pay him the wages and assaulted him. He appeared to be sullen, and without taki ir his meal went to bed. On the following morning he was found unconscious, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He died at the hospital in the evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Ganoo Vithoo, an old offender, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a gold nose-ring and a pair of gold ear-rings, of the collective value of Rs. 21, the property of Babajee Sonoo, a mill-hand, residing at Parel. During the absence of complainant and his wife, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, accused entered their room, and having opened an unlocked box, stole the ornaments. He pledged the two ear-rings with a Marwaree for Rs. 2, and concealed the nose-ring under the roof of his verandah. Complainant returned home in the evening, and finding the property missing, reported the theft to the police. Accused was arrested on the following day, and the property was recovered. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted a previous conviction. His Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Rama Venkatee, an habitual offender, was charged, at the instances of Inspector Briscoe, with theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 196, the property of his relative, named Bhoomiya Narayan, residing at the 13th Lane, Cumathipura. On Monday afternoon, during the absence of the complainant, accused opened the lock of the door with a duplicate key, and entered the house. He then opened a cupboard, and having removed gold and silver ornaments from a small box, was wrapping them up in a handkerchief, when some of the neighbours noticed him and raised an alarm of theft. Accused attempted to escape, but was arrested at the door and handed over to the police. As he had a record of several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years.

SALSETTE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that some public spirited men have drawn the attention of the King of Portugal to the difficulty there exists in regard to Christening, etc., Christian children in Salsette, and I hope their remarks will have some effect on the authorities concerned. I must confess that you merit the thanks of the people of Salsette for being so good as to afford space in your valuable paper for questions connected with the interests of the poor, and, comparatively speaking, of a voiceless community. A few days ago, some letters were published in your paper relating to the want of Catholic schools at Sabandi and Bassein, and I need not say to any one here that at a recent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association a Resolution was adopted to the effect that his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun be requested to see to the carrying out of that portion of the Concordat which relates to the establishment of schools. It is argued, however, that the Royal Patron is unable to carry out the terms of the Concordat, and therefore it is useless to represent matters to him. Against this view, it is urged that if his Most Faithful Majesty is unable to carry out the agreement, he should say so, and have the point settled. At any rate, it is well to obtain a declaration from the King, and it is of no use to indulge in mere conjectures.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 20. A SALSETTEAN.

KOOMBERWARA STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The street, called Koomberwara, leading from the Dhun Mill (Elphinstone Road) to Dadar, is made use of by public in general day and night, and I submit the Municipality should have it metalled, levelled, &c., and taken charge of. At present it is in a very bad condition, and in the monsoon it is an eye-sore. In the interest of safety and public convenience, I beg strongly to urge the matter on the consideration of the Municipal authorities.—Yours, &c.,

LEANDRO F. D'SOUZA.

Much as we have admired the way in which the Government of Portuguese India has ridden on the whirlwind and directed the storm in its tea cup, writes the *Englishman*, there has hitherto been a vague, undefinable consciousness that something essential was being omitted. That omission has, we are glad to say, at last been made up. For long one ransacked one's memory, and scrutinised the daily reports from Pangim to find out what was lacking. It did not consist in the manœuvres, for the "Government" issued its orders, marching and counter-marching its pigmy battalions with the utmost gravity. But for the discrepancy in the numbers it might have been

The famous Duke of York,
Who had ten thousand men;
He marched them up to the top of the hill,
And he marched them down again.

Nor could anything have been finer than the precision and formality of the negotiations. One day an officer is ransomed for the sum of Rs. 30 with all the pomp of protocols and conventional agreements. The next the Government magnificently supplies the mutineers with plantains at the public expense. The amenities of war have not been neglected any more than its rigours. Still, through the omission referred to, the Government of Goa failed to do itself complete justice. At last, however, it has put the finishing touch to its artistic performance by establishing a censorship over telegrams. We have now practically nothing left to wish for. The farce is complete in every detail. It would perhaps be too much to hope that the censorship may be actively exercised, so as to shut off the news from Goa altogether.

At a provincial Town Council a short time since reference was made to the new underground lavatories in London as quite palatial. In the news t of them, opened by the enterprising Shoreditch Vestry, at least one novel feature has been added to the many excellent ones presented elsewhere. The water-pipe is made to pour in upon a turbine which revolves a ventilating fan by which the air is sucked up from the underground structure and driven off into a lamp standard in the street above. The handsome plate-glass flushing tanks, into which the water discharges from the turbine, are embellished with gold fish. This is not a new feature in these places, but it is a very pleasing one.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CORONER AND HIS LATE PARTNER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments regarding the notice issued against Mr. A. F. Turner, coroner of Bombay, at the instance of his late partner, Mr. Hemming, calling upon him to show cause why summonses should not be issued against him, under the circumstances laid down in his information.

Mr. Roughton, who appeared to show cause on behalf of Mr. Turner, said that there was also a complaint made against the clerk, Munchirji, but as he had acted merely under his master's orders there could be no charge brought against him, and therefore he was not represented by a legal gentleman. The court usually issued notices of this sort when there were grounds to doubt the truth of the complaint, and declined to grant a summons against the accused party. He trusted that before he sat down he would be able to convince his Worship that the doubts entertained by the court in the matter were fully justified. There was no warrant whatever to call upon Mr. Turner to answer in this court a criminal charge. The first thing he wanted to direct his Worship's attention to was that, although the date on which these offences were alleged to have been committed was 29th September, no information was laid until the 7th November. This fact in itself appeared in his mind a "prima facie" proof that this complaint was not a "bona-fide" one. He also asked the court to consider the number of allegations, and to see for itself whether it was at all likely that a man in the position of Mr. Turner, holding a responsible office like that, a well-known and respectable practitioner in Bombay, would commit such a series of offences, and act in such a way. He had been acting except for very good reasons, and Mr. Roughton hoped to satisfy the magistrate about that. In order to do that it would be necessary for him to go at some length into the various matters connected with the unfortunate partnership between Messrs. Turner and Hemming. Mr. Roughton then read the articles of the deed under which the alleged charges were preferred, and remarked that the whole gravamen of the charge consisted in the words "dishonest intention." The court would see that everything in this case turned upon the fact if there was any dishonest intention on the part of Mr. Turner. He submitted with complete confidence that there was no such criminal intention. Mr. Roughton then gave a history of the partnership, and read several paragraphs of the partnership deed. He asked his Honour to bear in mind that the whole of the property was part of the ship property, and, therefore, legally vested in Mr. Turner just as much as in Mr. Hemming. "Prima facie," there could be no theft of property of which Mr. Turner was a joint owner. When Mr. Hemming laid this information he knew perfectly well that the lease of the premises had expired on the 30th September. After reading some correspondence that passed between the partners on the subject, Mr. Roughton proceeded to say that when Mr. Hemming came to the court to charge Mr. Turner with removing this property from the premises of the firm, he carefully avoided telling the magistrate that he knew three months beforehand that that was going to be done. He said that Mr. Turner removed the books and property that he had purchased himself, and left Mr. Hemming what books and property he had brought.

Mr. Hemming put in an appearances in the court at this stage, and the magistrate informed him that Mr. Roughton was addressing the court, showing cause against the notice.

Mr. Roughton, continuing, said that it was just as much Mr. Turner's property as Mr. Hemming's, and until an dishonest intention was shown this charge could not be laid. He might mention that they were ready to show all the account-books at the proper time, and for months past Mr. Hemming had failed to discharge his duty towards the partnership, and when Mr. Turner left the office he left it with the intention of leaving to Mr. Hemming what remained in the House.

Mr. Hemming asked if this was relevant. If this was allowed then the court would have to go fully into the matter, and it would take several days to deal with the whole question in this way. The question before the court was why the accused had removed any property of the partnership in a way which would come within the Penal Code.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that Mr. Hemming had not put before him any facts which would call upon the accused to show cause why he should not be committed for trial. The case would seem to him to be one in which

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
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American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"I DO HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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SALES BY AUCTION.
CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF 24 ARAB HORSES OF THE 1ST LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.
On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,—
24 Arab horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, suitable for driving and riding purposes.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 23, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF A MALL COACH AND A HORSE.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 361, of 1895, and in Lukhmidas Harivalabhdas and another vs. Harivallabhdas Manordas, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Room No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of a mail coach and a horse with harness.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 23, 1895.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, and dining-tables, sideboards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, semi-grand square piano, cloth presser, bedsteads, pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery consisting of diamond rings, earrings, nose rings, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose pearls, ruby earrings, rings, gold chains, and watches, &c., &c.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, November 23, 1895. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

BUSINESS here has remained in a very quiet state since the date of our last weekly report. Ready new Cotton, which has been coming to market more freely has been taken by exporters, and the mills to a moderate extent in a generally steady market, but at some reduction in rates; and Seeds have continued in moderate request by shippers; but Wheat has remained quiet and neglected to a great extent by exporters. Exchange has been mostly a quiet market this week, with not much doing other way; but rates have been weak and drooping latterly, and declined 1-16d., becoming steadier, however, before closing, and leaving off only 1-32d. below our quotations of last Friday evening. Money is in rather better demand, though still abundant, and the Bank of Bombay rate has been raised one per cent. In sympathy with advices from the other side, Government Paper has been weak and declining, and the price this evening is 1¼ per cent. lower than it was a week ago. Freights have been very dull all the week, and Is. to 2s. per ton less than last week has been accepted for ready cargo; while forward there is nothing doing. The demand for Imports remains upon a limited scale, and prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY:—The large falling off in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank last week, say, of some 53¼ lakhs at 376¼ lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, was due mainly to heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 59¼ lakhs, which may be accounted for by the necessity of remitting to the Mofussil for the financing of the now Cotton crop now arriving much more freely at some of the district marts than was the case at this time last year. In the item of Bills Discounted, in which one would have looked for a growing increase in the same connection, the additions were only about half that shown in the week preceding; while in Loans there was a material diminution; the net increase in trade requirements having been 57¼ lakhs, compared with 9¼ lakhs in the week before. The Cash Balance was further reduced by withdrawals of Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating about 6 lakhs; but, on the other hand, it was replenished to the extent of some 8¼ lakhs by the realization of Government Securities.

Although Money is still abundant, a better demand has been felt in connection with the financing for the incoming Cotton crop, which may be expected to increase daily, and the Bank of Bombay, at their board meeting yesterday, put up their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 4 per cent., it having been at 3 per cent. since the beginning of August last.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail-day the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, no concessions having been obtainable either way, and but little business having passed. Re-sales were offered freely at 1s. 1 23-32d., but found no buyers, and the market closed steady. Rates were again steady at opening on Monday, with 1s. 1 11-16d. named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited, though 1-32d. higher was procurable, and done to a moderate extent. Again quiet on Wednesday, rates opened at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was taken. For three months' sight 1s. 1 25-32d. to 13-16d. was quoted, and at the former rate a moderate amount was also reported placed. The business passing was very limited, and the market closed steady. Yesterday rates were quoted at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, with only a moderate business passing either way. Later in the day re-sales were offering on better terms, and the market at closing was steady to firm. To-day the market opened quiet at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been reported placed for ready and forward delivery at this quotation; and later on rates steadied a little, and became 1-32d. higher for both classes of Paper, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 21-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do.	4 Do.	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do.	6 Do.	1s. 1¾d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
"	6 Do.	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Documents	3 Do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
"	6 Do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	1·45¼	"
"	6 Do.	1·46	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail-day rates were quoted at 107 5-16 for Cash, and 107 1-8 for the next Settlement. With the exception of some temporary weakness the market remained steady at these rates, and closed at the opening level. On Monday rates were 107 1-16 for Money, and 106 7-8 for Account, from which they advanced 1-16 per cent. in a steady market; but at the close this was lost, and opening rates were again quoted. On Tuesday the market opened at the reduced rates of 107 1-16 for Cash, and 106 15-16 for the settling day on the 2nd proximo, but declined 3-16 to ¼ per cent., and closed at a further drop, say at 106 11-16 for Money, and 106 9-16 for Account, with a steadier feeling. The tone of the market was weak the following day in sympathy with the lower quotation from London, and rates, after opening at 106 3-8 for Money and 106 for Account, fluctuated a little, and left off at the opening price. Yesterday the market was weak again in sympathy with home advices, and rates opened at 105 1-16 for Cash and 106 for the next Settlement, from which they declined to 105 7-8 and 105 13-16, in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off. This morning the market opened at the enhanced rates of 106 1-8 for Money, and 106 1-16 for Account, at which they remained all day, closing at the same level.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 4 per cent. lower, at 125. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 108.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market during the past week, and in the two principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip prices have tended sometimes in buyers' and sometimes in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note an advance of Rs. 40, in Khandeish; of Rs. 35, in Mahalaxmi; of Rs. 25 each, in Central India, and Madras United; of Rs. 21, in Presidency; of Rs. 15, in Soondercas; and of Rs. 5, in Hindustan. While on the other hand Manockjee Petit, have declined Rs. 50; New Great Eastern, Rs. 35; Lukhmidas, Rs. 20; Mazagon, Rs. 17½, Howard and Bullough, Rs. 15; Empress, Oriental, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; Anglo-Indian, Rs. 4; and Leopold, Rs. 2. In Pres shares Sind, are Rs. 30 lower, Mofussil, Rs. 5; and Hingoli, Rs. 2; while Volkarts, are Rs. 30 higher; Prince of Wales, Rs. 15; and New Indian, Rs. 33-4. In miscellaneous shares Alcock Ashdown have advanced Rs. 20; and Delhi and Northern India, Rs. 4; while Re Napier Hotel Co., have declined Rs. 12; Treachee and Co., Rs. 5; and Port Canning, Rs. 2½. In Banks, Commercial and Land Mortgage shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the limited nature of up-country orders for staple *Grey Goods* in the hands of mofussil agents here, the purchases made on account of the principal buying districts of this market have been upon a small scale, and do not realize the anticipations formed from week to week. Dealers are anxious sellers, and rates generally are the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* only a small business has been reported, at current rates. In *Locally-made* Goods hardly one-half the business usual at this time of the year has transpired. The total Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been 3,700 packages; and of *Local* 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business in *Imported Twist* has been reported during the week, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The China markets for *Local Spinnings* have continued to decline, and China buyers here therefore held aloof from all operations. The Bazaar dealers are the only operators amongst themselves, and as they are more or less disheartened a further fall of 1-8 anna per lb. has taken place without leading to any appreciable business. The sales for the week are estimated at 1,500 bales, and the market closed weak, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to	4¾	per lb.
"	" 8s "	" 4¾	"	4 7-8	"
"	" 10s "	" 5	"	5¼	"
"	" 12s "	" 5¼	"	5 3-8	"
"	" 16s "	" 5¼	"	5 7-8	"
"	" 20s "	" 6	"	6¼	"
"	" 24s "	" 6¼	"	6¾	"
"	" 30s "	" 7	"	7¼	"
"	" 40s "	" 8	"	8¼	"

METALS.—There has been no movement in prices of either *Copper* or *Yellow* Metal during the past week, the tone of the market having been steady, and a moderate business passing. *Iron* has declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt., the market being steady at the fall and demand moderate.

COAL.—Large Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, for December-January shipment, and January-February shipment, at Rs. 17½ and 17¼ per ton, respectively; and of *Wallace's Merthyr* in the same position, at Rs. 17½, and Rs. 17 per ton respectively. *Davisons'* West *Hartley* has changed hands for November shipment, at Rs. 18; December 17; and January at Rs. 16¼ per ton. The market closes firm and advancing.

We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	nil.
West do.	Rs. 18 per ton.
Australian	nil.
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 19¼ per ton.
Cardiff	Re. 19 "
Japan	nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A very moderate demand, both from exporters and local consumers, has been felt for this staple during the past week, and though the feeling has been generally steady, prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on several days during the week under notice. Latterly there has been a rather better enquiry from the Mills, and their purchases sum up about 5,000 bales of ready new Oomrawattee descriptions and Bengal, and a little old Oomra while exporters have bought some 4,000 bales of the same, and a few lots of old Dhollera and Compta. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 lower than they were a week ago in Bombay.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 41,950 bales, compared with 27,500 bales received in the week preceding and 2,800 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year; the arrivals of new Cotton to date being 93,800 bales in excess of the receipts during the same period in 1894.

Monday's official telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported further rain, not exceeding an inch in any place, at Barsee, Sholapur, and Hubli; but no damage therefrom was reported, and it was stated that in the last-named district the Cotton plants were flourishing, and could scarcely look better. In the other parts of the Cotton area the weather was bright and seasonable, and reports were favourable except from Delhi, in the Bengal circle, where rain was much needed generally.

Nearly half-an-inch more rain fell at Barsee, in the Oomrawuttee circle, after the despatch of Monday's telegrams, and the report by the message received yesterday morning was that it still looked like rain, and Cotton-picking had partially begun. At Sholapur also nearly three-quarter of an inch of rain had fallen; and 38 cents at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, to the benefit of the crop. At Broach the Cotton plants were flourishing in seasonable weather, being in flower, and showing bolls, as they were also in the districts of the Dharwar circle, though at Bhownagger the continuance of fine weather was needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—			Per candy.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	January. 95.	Rs.	168—3 13-32.	
Do. Fully Good	"	"	154—3 1-32.	
Do. Good	"	"	172—3½.	
Belatee, Fine	"	"	210—3 19-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	"	201—3 15-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	200—3 7-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	January-February	"	212—3 5-8d.	
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	225—3 29-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	"	218—3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	"	"	210—3 19-32d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	220—33d.	
Westerns	"	"	212—3 1d.	
Broach, Fine	March	"	250—4 7-32d.	
Do. Good	"	"	246—4 5-32d.	

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengal	43,000	100
Berar	28,500	2,850
Khandeish	25,800	1,200
Hingunghat	650	...
	97,950	4,150

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	43,911	5,830	10,836
From 1st Jan. to 21st Nov.	1,576,255	1,537,838	1,629,531
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,520	...	5,324
From 1st Jan. to 21st Nov.	552,527	783,335	798,322
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	833	1,109	1,665
From 1st Jan. to 21st Nov.	147,380	151,861	154,370

WHEAT.—Though latterly steadier in tone, this market has been quiet during the past week, with enquiry from shippers upon the usual small scale, and without movement in prices, our quotations remaining as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-0-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-14-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-9-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent during the past week by exporters, in a generally steady market. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined half to one anna per cwt. at the beginning of this week, but had since been without further change, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 5 0	to 7 10 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Gujerat	7 4 0	to 7 5 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 12 0	...	"
Do. Red do.	6 4 0	to 6 5 0	"
Gingelly, White	42 8 0	to 43 13 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	41 9 0	to 42 0 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week	86,637	59,312	77,640
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	4,675,758	3,285,971	6,358,986
Linseed for the week	19,787	20,239	22,053
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	2,658,304	5,217,534	4,122,944
Rapeseed for the week	10,617	5,652	4,079
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	2,077,538	3,341,282	4,215,407
Gingellyseed for the week	125,934	39,784	82,413
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	1,094,564	932,468	1,244,214

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	8,003	.....	27,504
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	2,452,366	1,555,018	4,660,893
Linseed for the week	12,547	24,102	43,035
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	2,544,639	5,251,854	3,937,844
Rapeseed for the week	.....	7,539	4,604
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	1,755,049	3,210,291	3,967,369
Gingelly seed for the week	127,593	20,963	24,427
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st November	1,232,635	960,206	1,235,282

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	2	30 p.m.	...	16
Teheran	22	2	50 p.m.	...	8
Suez	...	...	...	...	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 22nd November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
" Karachi	...	21	...	2
" Madras	...	35	...	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 2nd November 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	825	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	38,540	35,497	3,043	...	...	17,316
Parcels, &c.	47,756	51,033	...	3,282	...	3,11,166
Goods						
Other earnings	2,733	2,593	140	...	...	4,238
Total for week	89,029	89,123	...	99	...	...
Aggregate	13,69,437	17,02,177	...	...	...

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ORDER REGARDING ARMY OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

An order in Council has been issued finally defining the duties and responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, and Inspector-Generals of Fortification and Ordnance.

FRICTION BETWEEN THE MINERS AND TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

Nov. 22.

In a speech made by Mr. Phillips, chairman of the Chamber of Mines, at Johannesburg, he complained of the attitude of the Transvaal Legislature. He said there was a limit to endurance, but he deprecated an upheaval which would probably end in bloodshed.

PACIFIC SPEECH OF THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.

In a speech made by the Hungarian Premier, to-day, he said that the representations of the Powers had had a most gratifying effect, and made the Porte earnestly resolve to restore order in the disturbed districts and protect Christians.

The Powers, he added, were entirely agreed to maintain peace, and the *status quo*, and the Fleets had been sent to the Levant for this purpose.

THE AMBASSADORS' GUARDSHIPS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.

It is intended that the united crews of the guardships of the Powers here shall muster one thousand men all told.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES BY THE PORTE.

The Porte has telegraphed to the Provincial Governors insisting on the repression of all disturbances.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

CAIRO, Nov. 21.

A stringent Anti-Slavery Convention between England and Egypt was signed here, to-day.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

General Duchesne has telegraphed that a number of French and Foreign colonists are arriving in the Island.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here, at 11 p. m., yesterday.

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

The court-martial on Captain Wood concluded to-day. The prisoner said, in regard to a certain letter which had been not produced, that he was in possession of the subsequent letter relating to money, but that he would not show it, and so mix up another family in this case.

Colonel Penton, prosecutor, addressed the court in substantiation of the two counts in the second charge, and said in regard to the first charge that the prisoner passed a cheque that was dishonoured, though he knew well he had no funds. The defence admitted the cheque. On the second point Mr. Ker distinctly stated that the dishonoured cheque was submitted on two occasions, accused having the fixed idea that money was being sent to him, but this did not establish the fact that money was actually being sent. There was ample time after arrest for accused to have written and asked his relatives for such a letter, as could have been put before the court to shew that she had sent money. Coming to the second charge, the prosecutor disputed the view of the defence regarding the manner in which money was actually paid to Mr. Dalton. The prosecution also challenged the figures arranged by counsel for the defence in connection with the hotel payments. Regarding the question as to whether Captain Wood could not have obtained assistance from his mess and staff pay, the prosecutor pointed out that after his regimental claims had been deducted, the balance remaining had been too small to justify his Commanding Officer allowing the mess bill to remain over. The prosecutor referred generally to the evidence he had brought, and concluded his address, remarking that he considered the charges had been fully proved.

The Judge Advocate-General summed up carefully, reviewing the evidence.

The court here closed to consider their verdict. The prisoner was brought into court after half-an-hour, when Colonel Penton detailed the decorations possessed by him, namely :—Afghan Medal of 1880; and the Burmese Medal, with two Clasps, 1886-89. His rank as Captain dated as far back as January, 1891.

The court again closed.

Their verdict upon the three charges will be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India in the ordinary course.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, it is notified that an Officer of the Unattached List, who is attached to a British Regiment for duty pending appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, is for the time being an Officer of that Regiment, and he should therefore on all duties, Garrison or Regimental, take precedence according to the date of his commission.

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern knee-strapped and seated Khaki Cord Pantaloon for use by the British Cavalry and the Mounted men of Artillery, and have sanctioned the rate making it up regimentally being increased by one anna per pair.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashtu by the Higher Standard, at examinations, held at Peshawar, Mecan Meer, Quetta, and Kuram, on the 28th and 29th October, 1895 :—

Lieutenant Chitty, 5th Bombay Infantry ; Captain Lowry, 29th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Garratt, 26th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Hannyngton, 29th Bombay Infantry ; Captain Bellisario, 7th Bombay Lancers ; Lieutenant Woolridge, 24th Bombay Infantry ; and Surgeon-Captain Street, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain Miller, Middlesex Regiment, from the 23rd February to the 22nd March, 1896, on private affairs, out of India, in extension of the leave granted ; Second-Lieutenant Batt, Royal Fusiliers, seven months, private affairs, out of India ; and Lieutenant Harden, twelve months, private affairs, out of India.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

The shooting commenced early this morning. The Governor's prizes in three distances completed the drill. Havildar Abraham Jackral, 12th Bombay Infantry, won the Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 40, his score being top on the list in 200, 500, and 600 yards ; and Jemadar Shaik Ibrahim, 3rd Infantry, won Rs 30. No possibles have yet been made, but the shooting was a little better than last year in comparison with these distances.

Havildar Mahadu, 16th Infantry, made 33 points in 500 yards, winning Rs. 15 ; and Lance-Naik Shaik Ismail, 21st Infantry, made 32 points in 600 yards, winning Rs. 15.

Southern Maratha Agency Prizes.—Distance—500 yards. Jemadar Laxmnon Sawant, 4th Rifles, made 34 points, winning Rs. 15 ; and Havildar Gonaji, 9th Infantry, made 33 points, winning Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.

The City line steamer City of London left here for Bombay, this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Boke Maru left here for Colombo, today.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Obollerams 3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 106

3 per cent. Reduced 100¾

3 per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 99½

Bar Silver 30 11-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £41,500,000 ; increase, £800,000 ; public deposits, £7,100,000 ; decrease, £1,760,000 ; other deposits, £49,800,000 ; increase, £600,000 ; other securities, £27,000,000 ; increase, £1,300,000 ; notes and gold, £32,900,000 ; increase, £1,100,000. The Bank's reserve is 57 per cent. of the liabilities.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Nov. 22.

Lord and Lady Elgin attended a State dinner at the Jagannmohan palace, last night, about fifty being present. The Maharaja, the Dewan, and the principal Officers of the State attended at the conclusion of the dinner. The Maharaja proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was heartily responded to. The Dewan, in the name of the Maharani, proposed the health of the illustrious guests in a short speech, referring briefly to many claims which their Excellencies had on her gratitude. Her Highness was reminded of the first message of sympathy which came from their Excellencies to console and comfort her in the hour of her deepest affliction. Her Highness regarded their Excellencies' visit at this early stage of her administration as full of the happiest augury for the continued prosperity of her State. Her Highness earnestly hoped that she would be guided by those principles of public well-being which won for his Highness the late Maharaja the approval of their Excellencies, and their predecessors, that she may be enabled to discharge the duties of the great trust committed to her in a manner calculated to secure for her State on all occasions the continuance of good-will and support of the British Government. Her Highness hopes that in the course of his Excellency's tour through the country, and his stay among the people, he would see evidences of constant solicitude of the late Maharaja to promote the happiness of his subjects, and develop the resources of the country, and protect as far as possible from effects of the periodical failure of rain. It would be ever her Highness' endeavour to follow the footsteps of her illustrious consort, and fulfil the high responsibilities of her position to the best of her powers and ability. Her Highness the Maharani assured his Excellency of the loyal devotion of herself and her son to her Majesty the Queen-Empress,—a devotion which, true to the traditions of the Mysore House, they cherish as their proudest possession.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Legislative Department.—Furlough out of India for four months has been granted to Mr. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department. Mr. Carnduff officiates.

Military Department.—Colonel Elles, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, to command a second-class District, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duff to be Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Promotion.—Indian Staff Corps—Majors Ferris, Barrow, Lucas, Porter, and Kellie, to be Lieutenant-Colonels : Captains Pollock, Prichard, Cloethier, Lawson, and Deavison, to be Majors ; Lieutenants Lewis, McMonaghey, Jackson, Watson, Bradley, Crichton, Barrow, Burton, Hay, Cabitt, Chatterton, Baynes, Napier, Clowes, Tweddell, Bernard, Dewing, Jones, Hill, Prendergast, Carnegy, Gordon, Ryder, Edwardes, Dunsterville, Macnabb, Evans, Young, Audan, Newbold, and Goodenough, to be Colonels.

Messrs Harsford and Cox are admitted to Colonel's allowances.

The following Officers of the Bombay Medical Establishment to be Surgeon-Captains—Messrs. Swinton, Burnett, and Jackson.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Street are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Paper Currency Department.—Mr. A. F. Cox Officiates as Comptroller and Auditor-General.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The retirement of Sir Charles Elliott from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has been gazetted. Sir Charles makes over-charge on the 17th December.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The St. Andrew's medal will be played for on Thursday, the 28th November, and Saturday (St. Andrew's Day)—one round each day—and not on Saturday only, as in the programme. Entries close at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday. Following is the season's programme :—

Forty-Twa (1), Thursday, 21st November.
St. Andrew's Medal, and Handicap, Saturday (St. Andrew's Day), 30th November.

Forty-Twa (2), Thursday, 5th December.
Madras Medal (Handicap), Thursday, 12th December.

Week Competition (Handicap). Thursday, 19th December.

Forty-Twa (3), Thursday, 9th January, '96.
Blackheath Medal (Handicap), Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th January.

Forty-Twa (4), Thursday, 23rd January.
Hole Match (Handicap) commences, Monday, 27th January.
Calcutta Medal (Handicap), Thursday, 6th February.
Wimbledon Cup, Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th February.

Forty-Twa (5), Thursday, 20th February.
St. George's Medal and Handicap, Wednesday and Thursday, 26th and 27th February.

Forty-Twa (6), Thursday, 5th March.
The Golfer's Cup commences, Friday, 7th March.

MARSHALL REID,
Honorary Secretary.

The scores of Messrs. W. C. Nigel-Jones (52—9=43) and H. Ketchles (65—9=56) were omitted from the list published in the first "Forty-Twa" competition.

MILITARY NEWS.

This decision may be applied retrospectively to the Chitral Relief Force.

An order has been issued for the opening of a new head of account "Chin Hills Operations, 1895-96" in the Military Accounts, under grant 14, for the compilation of all extra expenditure incurred on account of these operations.

The Government of India have decided that an officer holding the appointment of Adjutant of Royal Engineers in the field shall be granted, in addition to the allowance for one charger included in his staff salary, separate horse allowance for the second horse which he is expected to maintain.

The following is the Programme of Inspections by the Principal Medical Officer H. M.'s Forces in India during his forthcoming visit to Bombay :—Friday, 13th December—Station Hospital, Officers' Sanitarium, and one Barrack of each Corps at Colaba, the men being paraded at their ords, commencing with the Officers, Sanitarium, at 7-30 a.m. Saturday, 14th December—Lines and Hospitals of the 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry Regiments, commencing with the Lines of the latter, at 7-30 a.m.

THE WOMAN WHO DID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would, no doubt, be an excellent way of remedying the evil that arises from the alliances made by men and women of totally different characters and tastes, if one could only have such a thing as Marriage on Probation. But this is impossible ; for the term "marriage" involves much—the birth of children, and the rest. There can be no probation after that ! The man and woman, then, are certainly a never-to-be divided One ! Yet, there are women foolish—I will not say indiscreet—enough to live with men satisfied with the unguaranteed promises made to love and succour them. These promises without hesitation they believe ; rather than those signed and sealed, forgetting that man will more readily keep those made under Solemn oath, than promises given in a moment of passion. Then, what is the future of a woman who, without the sanction of either the State or Church, lives with a man from the alliances made by men and women of totally different characters and tastes, if one could only have such a thing as Marriage on Probation. But this is impossible ; for the term "marriage" involves much—the birth of children, and the rest. There can be no probation after that ! The man and woman, then, are certainly a never-to-be divided One ! Yet, there are women foolish—I will not say indiscreet—enough to live with men satisfied with the unguaranteed promises made to love and succour them. These promises without hesitation they believe ; rather than those signed and sealed, forgetting that man will more readily keep those made under Solemn oath, than promises given in a moment of passion. Then, what is the future of a woman who, without the sanction of either the State or Church, lives with a man ? In nine out of ten cases, the result will be this :—Tired of her, and knowing the law cannot force him to support the woman with whom he has been living, the man will turn her and her children out in the streets. The children have no claim to the name of their putative father, and their mother has to support them. And why all this misery ? Because of a megrim of hers. She calls it pride. Pride ! What about her poor children ? While striving to be independent, she is actually placing herself more into the power of man. But why marry at all ? If men are such brutes and beasts ; if the desire of man is to break woman's spirit, and crush her, the remedy is in her hand ; and if man asks her to marry him, she can tell him, "Nay !"

Mrs. Sarah S. Gostling, in her letter to you yesterday, says that the Marriage Service is loathsome, degrading, and indecent ; but she does not say why. I merely mention this because I have been through the Service, and see nothing therein to fall under the heading of either loathsome, degrading, or indecent.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, Nov. 21. J. H. W.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the entries for the Handicap Races, which will take place this afternoon :—

YACHTS TO START AT 3-30 P.M.

Kileen ..... Surg-Maj H W Boyd.
Red Rose ..... Capt J Hext, R.N.
Violet ..... Comdr M Bean, R IM.
Mannikin ..... Capt S C Smith, R.A.
Kismet ..... Mr W F Symonds.
Isca ..... Capt W F Potts.
Janotta ..... Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E.

SHIPS' BOATS TO START AT 3-35 P.M.

H I M Dockyard Cutter Mabai ..... Mr A Monk.
Rosalie ..... Mr T Thorburn.

Course No. 2.—From Pilot Schooner, leaving it to Starboard, round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to Port, round Tucker Bedson, leaving it to Starboard round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, and finishing at Pilot Schooner, leaving it to Starboard. Starting line between Pilot Schooner's mainmast and mark-boat moored north-east of Pilot Schooner. Finishing line between Pilot Schooner and Yacht Club flagstaff. A preparative flag N of the Commercial Code will be hoisted half-mast fifteen minutes before the time of starting the first race, and five minutes before the start the flag will be hoisted to masthead, and a gun fired. At the expiration of five minutes exactly a second gun will be fired as a signal to start.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE "Study in Wives" which you quoted in full not long ago from the current number of the "North American Review" is only another proof of the utter inability of most male analysts to define woman's nature. The pictures of the four wives, viz., the French, English, German and Scandinavian, are all painted for us by no less able pens than those of Max O'Rell, Grant Allen, Karl Blind and Professor Boyesen ; and yet no woman will lay down the article in question without a smile of derision at the theorists, three of whom at least appear to have made most disastrous researches in the field of matrimony. The only one of the four authors who at all succeeds in placing the wifely ideal before us, is that cheerful self-opinionated Gaul, who likes most Frenchmen thinks that in wives, as in most matters, *Il n'y a point de salut hors de la France*. He is so positive that of all women the French wife alone has mastered the intricate politics of matrimony, that he also almost ends by persuading us that the French woman is the ideal wife. The French woman's key to her husband's heart, is not the dinner-table, although no doubt plays an important part in her success. It is rather her great charm of feminality and her innate knowledge of the love of variety which lurks in the best regulated of manly bosoms. "Her constant aim is to be interesting to her husband. To attain this she multiplies herself. In turn she is his friend, his confidante, his partner in business, his chum, and if I may use the word in its best and most refined sense, his mistress. She is for ever changing her appearance. She knows that love feeds on trifles, illusions, suggestions. She knows that when a man loves his wife, a rose in her hair, a new frock, a bonnet differently trimmed, will revive in him the emotion he felt when he held her in his arms for the first time."

According to Max O'Rell, the French wife thoroughly understands the poetry of matrimony, and he indignantly denies the oft-stated assumption that matrimony kills poetry. He holds that there is on the contrary, no poetry outside it, from the very fact that in most French marriages, the wedding ceremony, is the beginning and not the end of courtship. The Frenchman has to win his newly-married wife "and" he says, "the process is a very pleasant one." Max strongly disapproves of long engagements and of the great intimacy of engaged couples in England, asserting that love-making before kills love-making after marriage and contrasting the gradual disillusionment of an English married couple, who, walking blindly and on air, during the engagement period, find out that the golden image has "feet of clay," with the happiness of the French couple who hardly know, so cannot idealize each other before marriage, and daily discover how much they care for each other after. He attributes most of this happiness to the wisdom of the French wife, a charming and innate coquette, who never allows her husband to see her otherwise than dainty. She knows very well that an untidy, unlovely image even of the woman he loves, does more than anything to disillusionise a man and to wear out a great love. She is too wise ever to give him the chance of proving Balzac's theory.

The "English wife" is undertaken by Mr. Grant Allen, who writes in his usual judicial and impartially sweeping manner of a subject of which he knows absolutely nothing. He, to use the German simile, "falls with the door into the house" by the sweeping statement that "there is no ideal of the English wife, because there is no one ideal of anything in England." He holds that the three antagonistic classes of English society, the aristocracy, the middle, and the labouring classes, each have their own ideas, unaffected by the notions of the others. As the ideal wife of the labouring classes, which he sympathetically defines as "a materialized, brutalized, soulless peasantry," he paints a graphic picture of the hard-working, soulless drudge, who does her duty up to her lights, with a certain heroism." And yet this unlovely drudge is the one inviting of the three Englishwomen Grant Allen has sketched for us. He does gross injustice to the wife of the middle classes ; in fact, we cannot imagine where Mr. Grant Allen can have spent these last ten years of progress, if he can draw such an antediluvian picture as this of the average young English woman. "She can play the piano. As a girl she was brought up at a good school, where she learnt to be a lady, not much else, save to write an invitation. Her function is not to expand her soul, but to play the part of her husband's social representative. She is an appanage of his respectability. She does not enter into his life ; she knows nothing of it or of his business. She plays the piano feebly, but makes no other sacrifices to the strange gods of culture. She is no reader : she makes no excursions into poetry, or general literature, still less into science, thought or politics." Later on this "phantom of delight" of Mr. Grant Allen's creation, develops into the florid, full grown, and awe-inspiring British Matron. As to the ideal aristocratic wife, he summarily disposes of her by the terse sentence. "She does not exist." We can only infer that Mr. Grant Allen knows even less about the British Aristocracy than he does about women, when he writes as follows. "They have no ideals. The British Aristocrat is a born cynic, and carries his congenital creed unabashed through life. He sows his wild oats in many fields, then he marries for the settlements. His wife is rich, or beautiful, or both ; she lives in society. He and she go their own ways forthwith, and these usually land one or other of them in the divorce court ; occasionally both reach that goal together." Truly, English married life is a *mare clausum* to Mr. Grant Allen. For the rest no one will pay much heed to these sweeping statements even from so high an authority as that of the pen which gave us, "The woman who did."

We are not surprised to find it stated in Karl Blind's essay on the German wife, that when a German is questioned as to the best qualities of his women folk, he should have to go as far back as Tacitus, or at least to the poetical effusions of the Minnesingers to define their charm. For it is a sad fact that the German woman of to-day is the least attractive of all women. If the English woman be occasionally foolish enough to appear in her curl papers before her husband, the German woman once she is married, never thinks it necessary to wear curl papers again. She henceforth goes through life on the principle of "beauty, unadorned." Clad in a hideous *morgenrock*, and armed with a portentous key basket she minces next to his wife and to those of his children, with an utter disregard of all those thousand little daintinesses of the toilette and of her surroundings that add so much to a woman's charm. She is very docile, virtuous, housewifely and devoted, but too often her whole life's interest is centred in her kitchen and nursery ; too often she comes to be looked down upon and slighted by the man who was once her lover. Whatever she may once have been, whatever may be the ideal of poets concerning her, it is certain that the German woman of to-day is singularly destitute of charm.

The last of the four sketches is "the Scandinavian wife" by Hjalmar Boyesen, who finds it difficult in these days of rapidly changing ideals to paint the ideal Norse wife who is totally different from what she was twenty years ago. In fact that "virago of the brain," the New Woman, is apparently rampant in Scandinavia, and her noisy propaganda is virulently unlifting the old ideal of Scandinavian wifehood. In fact, Professor Boyesen is distinctly pessimistic concerning the future of marriage in his country, and the fair Norse maiden, once bitten with the new ideas, seems the most unpromising of all the type of wifehood, sketched in the article under discussion, with the exception of the Frenchmen, the wifely ideal of the authors from whom we have quoted, leave a somewhat pessimistic impression. We are told that "the capacity to create a general ideal is the rarest of human characteristics," and perhaps we English are slower than any other nation in expressing our ideals, our inmost thoughts, on such subjects as these.

And yet, where the "ideal wife" is concerned there is a distinct idea, though it may only be half-confessed to himself, in the breast of every true Englishman. His first desire is that the woman should make a home for the man she loves. There he places her in his imagination, as the happy housewife, the lady of the house, the mistress, not only of the home, but of her husband's heart. That, in the estimation of most men, is true womanly work ; better work than writing a great book, painting a wonderful picture, or composing a great work. From out a home all virtues and all good works may come. But the woman must make the home. No man ever yet made one. For that the woman's heart, brain and hand are necessary, and to him, home is a very beautiful thing. It means rest, peace and love. In spite of the "new" ideas, in spite of the *ipse dixit* of Grant Allen or any other pessimist the true woman knows that the most charming, tactful, gifted of her sex has need of all her graces, gifts and charms to "keep love's garden radiant through all seasons, to keep the sky of love cloudless, its music pure, its victory supreme." That woman who considers that the talent of fully meriting the approval of a good man as the greatest on earth is the "ideal wife."

M. Saroo's new piece is in preparation at the Gymnase Theatre in Paris, where it will probably be produced next month. The title is to be the name of the heroine, as in "Dora," "Feodora," and "Theodora," but beyond this the author declines to let the public into his confidence at present. The play is entirely new, and not a translation or adaptation of the one he wrote some time ago for America. Originally he had intended to treat his subject as a tragic one, but the story, he says, could be utilised just as well in the form of a comedy, and he has decided in favour of the comedy. The idea he derived from an incident which occurred to him and wanted him to give an engagement to a female serpent charmer. As the scene has been changed, however, to Brittany in the present time the offer was naturally declined. The principal performers in the piece are Mme. Jane Hading, Mme. Pasca, M. Calmette, M. Lerand, M. Noblet, and M. Dumeny.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A WEEK or two ago you read—let us say you might have read—in these columns a case of ordeal by boiling water. Now you shall read, if you please, an authentic case of ordeal by battle. This curious incident happened in the year 1380. The battle was fought early on a morning in June in the presence of the Earl of Buckingham as High Constable of England, and in the Palace Yard, Westminster. The combatants were Sir John Annesley the accuser, and Thomas Katrington, Esquire, the accused. The charge made by the former was that Katrington, being Governor of the Castle of St. Sauveur le Vicomte, in Normandy, did treacherously surrender the place to the French. Sir John had some personal interest in the matter apart from patriotism, because he had married one of the coheiresses of Sir John Chandos, to whom the castle belonged. The thing was carried out with all legal formalities and after due delay. Early in March Annesley brought his accusation, and offered to justify the charge by duel. Katrington denied the charge, picked up the gauntlet, and accepted the challenge. Whereupon both parties gave surety for the prosecution of the case. Two days later they again appeared before the same court and renewed their sureties. The day of battle appointed was June 7. Why this long delay was allowed one knows not. The combatants were to fight fasting ; they had to swear that they had not protected themselves by any magic arts ; each man swore also to the truth of his own side ; the indenture or agreement by which they were bound to fight was read before them. Katrington, whose appearance produced the effect of a troubled mind, took exception to certain clauses ; but the Earl of Buckingham told him roughly that, as he had already agreed to fight on those terms, he must either fight or hang. Whereupon he declared himself ready, and the fight began. There was an immense concourse of people ; and everybody in the end went away quite satisfied, for the battle was long and fierce, and the result was exactly what the spectators desired. Katrington was a big, hulking man ; Annesley one of the smallest men—"among those that are of a meane stature he was one of the least."

They fought with spears first ; then with swords ; and lastly with daggers. The little man danced about, all round the big man, without receiving any hurt, but without being able to inflict any fatal wound, prodding his adversary whenever there was a chance. The big man lumbered heavily about, but was unable to get at his antagonist. At last, exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood, Katrington stumbled and fell. Annesley stood over him with intent to make him surrender or die, when he was blinded by the perspiration of his head, and fell across the other. Then it was Katrington's turn. He rolled himself over, and would perhaps have finished off his adversary, when the Earl ordered them to be parted. "Sir," said the knight, marching up to the judge, "Behold me ! I am still fresh and unhurt. Lay us together again, and let the battle go on." This petition was granted ; but it now appeared that Katrington had fainted ; they took off his helmet and he sat up, but he seemed to have lost his senses. He looked about him, dazed. He could not rise. Whereupon the ordeal was adjudged in favour of the knight, and as for Katrington he was carried off the field to prison. He would have been hanged next day, but he died in the night.

Last March, or April, I think, I received an invitation to add my humble opinion to that of many others as to the advantages, or otherwise, of Australian federation. At first I thought that it would be presumption in myself to express any opinion on that subject. What, for instance, do I know of colonial needs, the difficulties in the way, the exigencies of trade, and other considerations ? Then, however, I began to consider how very greatly such a Federation might help on the cause—the great cause for which all who speak our language and are governed by our institutions ought to work continually—the Federation of all the English-speaking nations. I care very little where the centre of such a Federation would be established—perhaps San Francisco would be nearest to the geographical centre. That [seems, to me, of very small importance. We should aim at a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, between the nations of Australia, New Zealand, the States, Canada, South Africa, the British Islands, and India. Free trade between all these countries would be established and the same sovereignty for each State as is permitted in the United States. What a confederacy it would form ! It is, indeed, if you come to think of it, the greatest chance that has ever yet been offered to any race. But as yet I find few, if any, advocates of an Anglo-Saxon Federation. Is this because it is not yet within the range of practical politics ? But beyond the practical questions of the day are seen, daily growing more clear, the practical questions of to-morrow. Is it not time to begin teaching our people not only the meaning and extent and possible power of the British Empire, which are so little comprehended, but the far greater possibilities of a federation of all those countries which speak our language ? O for a Prophet with a voice of thunder, with persuasion on his tongue and inspiration in his words, to awaken everywhere the understanding of the chance which fate has placed in our hands !

Two or three young ladies have been so very good as to furnish me with a few notes on their Ideal husband. Unfortunately, they are vague, and do not seem to offer definite points of guidance for the young man anxious to reach an Ideal standard. That the husband is to be considerate to people and kind to animals is of course what one expected. But all my fair correspondents seem to dread in marriage the demand for obedience. Gentle readers, you need not be in the least alarmed ; or, rather, you may recognise at once, for your comfort, that there are many things to which a husband must have his own way, and as many in which you must have yours. Consider, if you please, that the man is out and at work all day long ; in the evening he wants a calm, well-regulated home or a little society. Don't worry him with little household frictions ; let the way of life be made as smooth for him as you can make it. Be sympathetic in his work. If he is a poet or an artist, be enthusiastic over his work. I confess that for my own part I would rather marry Nero himself than a third-rate poet. Endeavour to make him confide in you, look to you for advice, and believe in your judgment. Remember that even the most ideal of all men will still retain the masculine love of a dinner daintily served and well prepared—I never yet knew a man worth his salt who was indifferent to his dinner ; and remember that the most ideal husband in the world will still retain the masculine desire that his wife shall be always well dressed, and looking her best and brightest. The more a man loves beauty, art, form, colour, style—everything æsthetic—the more he will desire to see his wife well and becomingly dressed. In return he works for you without complaining. If he is successful it is his wife who receives the harvest of his labours. Remember what he does for you—it is his obedience to you that makes him work so hard ; and then, I think, you will not grudge that little study of a few things, mostly trifles, which he asks of you. Obedience ? What obedience can the wife render to a husband—I mean a true and worthy husband, not a tyrant or a bully—to compare with the life-long obedience which he gives to her, when he works on and on through the long and hot day, never wearying or complaining, happy only when Fortune gives him treasures to pour into the lap of the Housewife ?

Mr. Frederic Harrison writes a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* concerning a subject on which I have long felt that something more ought to be said. You know how, at the Restoration, the bodies of Cromwell and others were dragged out of their tombs, and how the head of Cromwell was placed in Westminster Hall. It was an inglorious and a barbarous deed. Well, one windy night the head of Cromwell fell off. It was picked up, and has been preserved ever since. The evidence seems pretty clear that it is the Great Protector's head. Mr. Harrison wants a commission to inquire into the case. If it reports favourably the question will be—what next ? Only one thing is possible—such a second funeral in Westminster Abbey as shall show the nation's remembrance of this great man. It must be a national function ; every class must be represented, as at the Jubilee, with, of course, the proper exception—which was nobly observed at that ceremony. Men and women of letters must not be invited ; no admission for literary scrubs.

Mr. Harrison makes one curious mistake. He says that this act—the exhumation of the dead Cromwell—was unparalleled in our history. Not quite. That gentle creature, King Hardicanute, dug up the body of his half brother, Harold, who had been buried in Westminster Abbey, and threw it into the Thames. There a fisherman found it, and brought it on shore. It was buried in the churchyard of St. Clement's, Strand, where his dust still reposes, if dust can repose. There is no monument to his memory, which matters very little, because he was not a king whose memory improves by keeping. The other Harold is buried in Waltham Abbey, as I daresay you know.

"Auctioneers talk wild" said Solomon ; "not but what Trumbrell has made money." Two or three weeks ago I asked how many of my readers could tell me where that quotation came from. How many do you think have replied ? A thousand ? Ten thousand ? One ! Only one ! I suppose that there are many more who knew ; but that only one should be jealous enough for the fame of George Eliot to reply to my question is a curious corroboration of my statement as to the selection that has already been made out of George Eliot's works for preservation in the literature of the nation. Only one !

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 20.

THE revolt has paralysed the public administration. The European officials outside Pangim have left their posts, and the machinery of the State is at a standstill, with the exception of the bustle made in Pangim by the arrival of the gunboat troop and horses, and their occasional movements. The closing of the Revenue Office at Bardez has been followed by a similar event in other provinces. Dada Ranes, the self-styled King of Satary, is collecting taxes from the people of the district, and levying blackmail on others while the collection of all the taxes in all other provinces has completely ceased. With the fear of molestation from the revolters, and with dread of the drastic measures of Government no one thinks of his taxes, but all considerations are centred on the security of life and property. The public treasury has been drained to the bottom, and what the Government are to do under the circumstances no one can foresee. In the meantime, instructions have been issued to the several communities to remove their coffers to the general treasury at Pangim. The public regard this as a measure to compel private communities and the charitable institutions to hand over the money in their own coffers to the public treasury, without any hope of its being returned. The committees in charge of these funds are not allowed to incur any expenses which are necessary for the up-keep of churches and purchases of the necessary articles. Will the Government be justified in laying hands upon funds, some of which are charitable, and intended for the poor and orphans, while a part of them are in respect to religious obligations ? I do not presume that it is the intention of the Government to defraud these institutions. It may be an act of good faith ; but it is to be remembered that necessity has no law. The needs of Government are great, and the financial situation is most gloomy. It is impossible to raise a loan at the present moment—indeed it has been found impracticable to do so under far more favourable circumstances in the past. How then is Government to meet the pressing demands ? There are strong probibities that all the funds of churches and communities will be put to prompt use, and the liquidation of the debt may never come. Before the introduction of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, the annual budget showed an income of eleven lakhs, and the expenditure was made to suit the figure. While the treaty lasted, the income nearly doubled the figure including the four lakhs of rupees received from the British Government ; but the authorities were so dazzled with the large amount placed at their disposal, that the pay of the officials was doubled, new posts were created, and their occupants paid at the rate of British salaries, and money was spent without any forethought. From the expiration of the treaty, the annual budget has been kept up at the same figure, between twenty and twenty-one lakhs, by increasing nearly four lakhs of the Abkari taxes. The expenditure remained at the same rate, and for the last three years a deficit of about three lakhs and more has been the principal feature of the budget. This was met by the surplus cash balances and the sale of large Government property at Assalna and other places. These sources are not now available to meet the deficiency, and if the returns do not improve, the public debt will within seven years represent the entire revenue of the country, even without reckoning the extraordinary expenditure for the expedition. Portugal might have paid for that, but she needs help more than Goa. Men who are familiar with the Satary district, believe that the struggle will last for months, if not for years, and that the probable expenditure will be some two hundred lakhs. Supposing that the work is completed at that cost, the interest thereon will be ten lakhs of rupees yearly, which, added to the present annual deficit, will mean a yearly balance on the wrong side of thirteen lakhs, or more than half the annual revenue of the country. If Goa is to be retained by Portugal, the existing taxes will have to be doubled, and the loyal subjects of his Majesty in the Velhas Conquistas will have to pay the piper, for ministerial obduracy in not quelling the disturbance promptly.

The transport Zaire left this afternoon for Mozambique, conveying several officers whose names have already been given, with some soldiers, and about seventeen prisoners sentenced to transportation to Africa. The way in which the officers belonging to this garrison, and some of them from Damaun and Diu, are packed off so suddenly implies that they are also going to serve out their time like the prisoners, who are their fellow-passengers. The crusade against the Native officials is being carried on relentlessly. Mr. Ismael Gracias, an assistant in the Government Secretariat of many years' standing, Mr. Felix Pereira, Assistant to the Administrator of Ilhas, and Mr. Damiao de Souza, the librarian, who was suspected of writing to the *Brado Indiano*, are to be sent to Damaun on a Commission of inspecting the Custom Department. The influential Native element in the State service is being gradually got rid of, so that no impediment may be encountered in the project of putting down the natives of the soil. The extinction of the Medical School and the National Lyceum is to deprive the Native youths of the advantages of higher education. The exile of the native leaders, the forcible dismissal and transferences of the Native officials, compulsory enrolment of all adults, the execution of Arms Act, the suppression of Press, and other Penal laws concerning the revolters in which the law-abiding citizens have been involved, all point clearly in the same direction.

The European detachment, which was sent to Ponda, as reported in my previous letter, has returned to Pangim. The soldiers arrived after the revolters had left, but it is reported that they have brought four prisoners. At this first engagement, at Sanquelim, it was also reported that six prisoners were brought. They were probably simple villagers caught on the road, or prisoners from jail. I am glad to state that Mr. Loureiro, Administrator of Ponda, who was reported to have been killed, is still alive During the action he was so frightened when he saw dead bodies at his side, that he fell down, and was carried away by two soldiers and concealed under some straw. He remained there until all was quiet, and afterwards returned to Jua. The detachment under Captain Gomes da Costa at Collem and Sanvordem has not returned. The season from a sanitary point of view, is not very bad just now, but the European troops are suffering, and the admissions into the military hospital are unusually high. The hospital cannot afford accommodation to them all, so a temporary extension is being made to meet the urgent demand.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Atkins, Mr C H
Browne, Capt B
Cruickshank, Mr
Crawford, Lt
Chinion, Mr
Fletcher, Mr F D
Faulkner, Capt
Hickey, Mr R S
Hawks, Lieut F M
Kilroy, Mr R S
King, Mr L W, Mrs and family
Lely, Mrs
Mckay, Capt J
Marshall, Mr C W
Merthin, Mr and Mrs
Rawline, Capt

FOR BRINDISI—Owen, Roger Mr E
FOR ISMAILIA—Compton, Mr and Miss

THE TREE AND POSITION FACTORS IN REVISION SETTLEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the Alibag Revision Settlement contains the following remarks:—"In the case of garden lands, the plan of assessing them according to their respective capabilities and inherent moisture irrespective of the kind of produce found in them has been adopted instead of the plan of fixing the assessment according to the different kinds of garden cultivation in the district adopted by Colonel Francis. The tree factor which entered into Colonel Francis's calculations was obviously and unsound factor. . . . The new classification may affect unfavourably individual holders of garden land when such holders have failed to turn their lands to good account, but even in their case the gradual levy of the enhanced assessment will prevent hardships, and will give them time to make the best use of their land before the full effect of the enhancement is felt."

The substitution of the "position" factor for the "tree" factor seems to be based on the supposition that occupants neglected their opportunities to make the best use of their so-called garden lands during the currency of the original settlement. Mr. Ozanne in the 15th para. of his report on the subject says: "If the occupant does not succeed in holding garden land without making the best of it, he cannot be pampered at the expense of his neighbours, and had better sell his land to someone who will use it well." Government may think that increased assessment will make the cultivator diligent, but I do not think they have proved that he has been idle at all. Have they shown us any instances in which neglect on the occupant's part has been the cause of real garden lands lying waste? The fact is that in Alibag and in the coast villages on that side of it, the gardens are generally full of cocoanut and betel-nut trees, but in most of the villages on this side such gardens are few and far between. Colonel Francis writing on the bagayat lands of these villages says: "The bagayat lands are of small extent, and generally not so well stocked with cocoanut trees as the lands on the side of Revandanda." It would appear that the Survey authorities, thinking that lands in all the coast villages possess the same capabilities, have devised this "position" factor to drive away the supposed indolence of the cultivator, if, can, however, point out numerous instances in these latter villages where attempts were made in right earnest to grow cocoanut trees, but the result was a complete failure. I have already stated in one of my previous communications the fruitless attempt made by the late Captain Dickson to make his cocoanut garden a Kihim remunerative. This garden is now in the possession of Mr. Hasan Ali of Bombay. If I am rightly informed, even Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Kolaba, who visited some of these villages last January, satisfied himself that the so-called "garden lands had a very deficient water-supply. Colonel Francis states in his report that he carefully ascertained the quantity of water to be found in the wells of these gardens, and then *set his mind at rest* about the water on them. I should like to see the registers of the number of the then existing wells, but we are told by Colonel Godfrey that the former number of wells was not recorded. However that may be, it was certainly necessary to find out the newly-built wells in order to avoid taking improvements. Owing to the refusal of Government to allow cultivators to have access to papers showing the new and old classification annas of their lands, it is not easy to understand how, in spite of the[se] excessive enhancements, the old classification of soil and water was confirmed.

The tremendous power of the "position" factor has been well-pointed out by Mr. C. R. Sall, and I need only say that the hard-ship caused by it would have been averted if the old "tree" factor had not been dispensed with. Properly speaking even the "tree" factor should not have been taken into account as a source of valuation in fixing the rates of garden lands, for the water-supply and the quality of soil of a garden are enough to enable one to a certain it's productiveness; but Colonel Francis introduced this factor after a very careful consideration to avoid the unfair assessment of gardens well-stocked with trees, and the over-assessment of those that had no trees in them. The new "position" factor, which derives its annas from the combination of the soil and water annas, was apparently needless, and as Mr. Sall has clearly and forcibly pointed out it has only "clapped on that same soil or water 'one-third' of the maximum rate." Colonel Francis's "tree" factor would have enabled the classers to find out which real garden land from rabi or dry crop land. The number of trees in a garden largely depends upon its water-supply, and where the supply is defective, very few trees can be grown. Such lands should have been classed as rabi lands. The position factor, I think, now however unsound this "tree" factor may have been to Government, it had a good deal do in helping the classers to know the class of land. It was the presence of the "trees" alone that gave them clues a small piece of land in the midst of a large area of rabi or varkas land as garden land. But because an occupant can grow at considerable cost and labour a few trees in the midst of a large area of rabi or varkas land, it does not follow that the area covered by the trees possesses the capability for a garden; and yet this is done in a number of cases.

The gradual levy of the enhanced assessment will not prevent hardship. Suppose a man purchases an acre and a-half, the quantity assumed by Colonel Francis as the maximum extent that can be irrigated by a single Persian wheel, of the so-called bagayat land in some of these villages for Rs. 150 (the price of such lands ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 an acre). The first thing he will have to do will be to sink and build a well (not "pukka") at a cost of about Rs. 300. If he fails to have a sufficient supply of [wa]ter of course a distinct loss. But let us [sup]pose he finds water sufficient to give to ninety [tre]es. The Persian wheel, its fittings, and [for] a he-buffalo together will cost about [ninety] cocoanut plants will cost about Rs. [250] will be required for plant[ing] the whole outlay at the commencement [will] be about Rs. 650. Let us put down the cost of [ma]nuring the plants at Rs. 100 per [ann]um, and the average assessment at [pre]sent remissions being granted only for [a few] years, we shall find that the whole expenditure for the up-keep of the garden would amount to Rs. 135 at the end of the first year. At the end of the second year the interest on Rs. 135 has to be added to the fixed expenditure of Rs. 108; and carrying on our calculations at this rate for a period of twelve years, before which time the trees will not bear fruit, we shall find that the whole amount spent on the garden will be Rs. 2,727. During the first five years the income will be almost "nil." During the next seven years the average income derived from the sale of the worn-out branches will be about Rs. 12 per annum, which sum of Rs. 84 will be required in purchasing the earthern buckets, ropes, and materials for fencing, etc. Even, after twelve years, one cannot be sure of having an average produce of nuts in these villages. But even supposing that the trees yield an average number of nuts, we shall find that the income from the garden will be Rs. 112-8-0 (90 trees by Re. 1-4). I base my calculation on the statements of Mr. Sall and Colonel Francis. Mr. Sall says that a cocoanut tree under tapping gives an income of at least Rs. 5 per annum, and according to Colonel Francis the profit is "at least four times greater when the tree is utilized for the production of toddy than when cultivated for the growth of the nut exclusively." This income or even a larger income calculated at the average rate of Rs. 2 per tree is hardly sufficient to pay the interest on Rs. 2,727 at 6 per cent., together with the increased assessment and the cost of maintaining the garden.

In Appendix L to his report on the Alibag Revision Settlement, Colonel Godfrey gives a solitary instance in which three acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 3 have been sublet for Rs. 325. As the land bears an assessment at the rate of Rs. 1 per acre, it must originally have been rabi land, and as it is sublet at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre, it must now be garden land, for no other class of land can be sublet for so much. The income in this instance must have been the result of enormous money and labour expended in the manner I have shown above, but it does not appear that inquiries were made to ascertain those things. This instance has been quoted in the official report to show that the land has been sublet at a sum 108·3 times the Survey assessment, and to prove from such isolated instances how valuable garden lands in the Taluka are. With the defective supply of water which Mr. Sall has so clearly pointed out it is impossible to have any garden cultivation on a grand scale. With the scanty supply of water the people try to grow as small quantities the rabi crops of sugarcane, leaves of "nachal, tur, udid," etc., and it would have been mere justice to class these lands as rabi lands. The Survey authorities, however, have not only not classed them as such, but have imposed on them the highest maximum rates of Rs. 15 per acre. Even the *Dongri* bagayat rate of Rs. 10 would have prevented the great injustice that is admittedly done in these villages. I have already in one of my previous letters given an instance in which the former bagayat was classed as warkas with the concurrence of the Assistant Survey Superintendent, but in the same village and in the neighbouring villages numerous other pieces much worse than that piece have been classed as bagayat lands. These things can be found out only when a thorough investigation is made. If Government be prepared to appoint a Commission, the people would only be too glad to bear their share of the cost of such a commission. Some of them have already deposited with the Mamlatdar various sum aggregating to about Rs. 500. Then, again, cases of overrunning be reasonably expected to spend part of the Rs. 15,00 or thereabout which they have recovered from the Taluka contrary to their own orders, but which they are unwilling to refund only because their officers will have to undergo a little trouble in adjusting the accounts!—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewady, Nov. 21.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1895-96.

SUMMARY of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st October 1895 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma. The report from Toungoo has not been received, so last month's figures have been taken. The total area actually cultivated is now reported as 5,000,100 acres against 5,461,297 acres reported last month. There is thus an increase of 204,999 acres or 4·27 per cent. over the area cultivated last year. There is a very large increase in the area reported from Thongwa, and considerable increases in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Prome, Tavoy, and small increases in Kyaukpyu, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Amherst and Tavoy. As was anticipated last month the estimate given for Pegu was excessive, and it has now been reduced by 5,109 acres. In Akyab some highland crops have withered from drought, and more rain is still required for late planted crops in Henzada, but on the whole crop prospects are extremely favourable in all districts except parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome.

THE Committee of Works in connection with the Industrial Exhibition to be opened next year at Berlin has voted 25,000*l.* with which to raise buildings and organize matters. The Berlin Town Council have agreed to spend 170,000*l.* in street improvements for easier access to the Exhibition and in building new bridges. Three new electric railways (with rolling stock) will cost 50,000*l.* The neighbouring communities are going to improve the roads at an expense of another 50,000*l.* There are to be an "Old Berlin," Cairo, a Panorama of the Alps, and several private ventures.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Cherm and Blanc-de-Ceruilla are recommended as harmless and impercentible face gil. Cosmodique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and a most complexion to the Complexion. Each 8/8, 14, of MELLON, SONS and Co.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AS ALLIES.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, writes as follows in the *Westminster Gazette*:—

Of the two great pieces of news that came from Japan and from Hong Kong last week, that which was the least important has been contradicted on what seems to be Russian official authority: the other has hardly been remarked upon. To be sure, it was not so striking as the report about the Siberian railway and the region (practically) of Port Arthur, which was great news, and made a vast commotion. But why was it so much of a surprise? Was it not expected that Russia would secure a straight line of country for the Railway to Vladivostock? Was it not certain, months ago, that her Government would use its enormous means of purchase and persuasion to get hold of Port Arthur? It was a mere matter of course that much would be dared to accomplish both desires; and whatever may be said about the terms of agreement between Russia and China, we had better believe that those desires will have no existence when they have become desires satisfied. Whatever its terms, there must be *some* understanding between the two Governments, and that it is kept secret is no proof that there is nothing extraordinary in its provisions.

About all that, however, there is no dearth of comment. What I would rather dwell upon is a piece of news which immediately followed the *Times* historiette of the secret agreement. It was this: "In Japan a strong feeling in favour of Russia is gaining ground, it being now held that a friendly alliance with that country can alone bring prosperity to Japan." And since this telegram appeared in print we have been told that "the situation in Japan is distinctly interesting at the present moment, as the contest between the Japanese parties favourable to England and Russia respectively is not yet determined. Count Yamatagata is for Russia; and if he gains his point in the Council of Ministers, Japan and Russia will be in alliance."

Now suppose the Yamatagata party successful, and that the two countries do enter upon a working agreement—France and Germany "standing by"—what would not that be a still greater surprise for the British public than the story about Port Arthur? Yet here, too, what is there that should not have been reckoned amongst the probabilities of the case? As a matter of fact, however, the reckoning has been very different indeed all along. From the time when Lord Rosebery determined on his "policy of abstention" to policy, be it remembered, which all parties approved—the whole Press in England applauded it) down to the present moment, a Russo-Japanese *entente* has been regarded as impossible; just as a Russo-French understanding used to be. Here and there an individual held a different opinion, believing as I wrote in the *Westminster Gazette* last May, that "the safer opinion is that the end of the Russo-Japanes difficulty will be a Japanese alliance of a very intimate character." It was commonly agreed, however, that that could not be, and all that has been written about Friday's news from Hong Kong goes upon the same confident assumption. But it is an assumption which seems to me extremely insecure.

Two things, indeed, may forbid an *immediate* agreement between Russia and Japan. One of them is that such an agreement may seem to Russia undesirable as yet. It may even be incompatible with engagements to China the observance of which accords with expediency no less than with honour. Or it is possible that popular feeling in Japan, angered by the Czar's interference and subdanced by the prudential considerations that weigh with statesmen, might prevent such an understanding. There is no anlikelihood to these suppositions, and the correctness of any one of them would put the policy assembled at Count Yamatagata out of season. If, however, there are no such hindrances to a transaction between Russia and Japan, what should stand in the way? Scores of newspaper articles answer the question, giving voice to a general belief. Because the japanese prefer an English alliance, knowing it to be best for them, and because what they wish for they can have. That is the answer. It is a momentous time. We misunderstood our position when the war between China and Japan commenced; it was worse misunderstood when interference was proposed at the close of the war; and immediately afterwards we entirely misunderstood our postion in Constantinopple, relatively to the Sultan and our partners in diplomacy at the Porte. Further misunderstanding may be a very serious matter. Let us ask ourselves therefore, why we think the Japanese should prefer an English alliance to an understanding with Russia and France, Germany standing at their backs, or at any rate engaged to them on terms of "friendly neutrality." There is only one condition upon which the preference is to my mindconceivable: that condition being a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against those two (or three) European Powers. Unless the Japanese could obtain some such engagement, under conditions that would enable them to rely upon it through all the mutations of English party warfare, why should they prefer our friendship to an arrangement with Russia? And is it clear that the Japanese could get from us an alliance so very "entangling"—so instantly embroiling, one might say—as that? Could a treaty of such tremendous import be settled without reference to Parliament? Is it possible that the Japanese could rest upon a treaty with England until it had full Parliamentary sanction? When does Parliament meet? What would happen between now and then were it known that such treaty-making was afoot—what, considering the enormous influence of Russia in European politics, and the bribes it could offer even to Japan? Let us be reasonable. It is absurd, this talk of a fighting alliance with Japan, unless, indeed, the German Powers can be called into it—which is improbable—or the United States join in, which is even more unlikely.

THE FRANCO-MALAGASY TREATY.

THE French Government has published the text of the treaty signed by the Queen of Madagascar. It provides for the recognition of the Protectorate of France, which will represent Madagascar in all its exterior relations. The articles are as follow:—

(1) The Government of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar recognises and accepts the protectorate of France with all its consequences. (2) The Government of the French republic will be represented with her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar by a Resident-General. (3) The Government of the French Republic will represent Madagascar in all its external relations. The Resident-General will be charged with the relations with agents of foreign Powers. Questions concerning foreigners will be treated through him. The diplomatic and consular agents of France in a foreign country will be charged with the protection of Malagasy subjects and interests. (4) The Government of the French Republic will have the option of maintaining in Madagascar the military forces necessary for the exercise of its protectorate. It promises to give constant support to H. M. the Queen of Madagascar against any danger which may threaten her or would compromise the safety of her State. (5) The Resident-General will control the internal administration of the island. Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar undertakes to carry out the reforms which the French Government may deem useful for the exercise of it protectorate, the economical development of the island, and the progress of civilisation. (6) The total amount of the public expenses of Madagascar and the annuities of the debts will be prov ded for by the revenues of the island. The Government of the Queen of Madagascar undertakes not to raise any loan without leave of the Government of the French Republic. The Government of the French Republic does not assume any responsibility on account of engagements, debts, or concessions which the Government of H. M. the Queen of Madagascar may have agreed to before the signature of the present treaty. The Government of the French Republic will give its assistance to H. M. the Queen of Madagascar to bring about the conversion of the loan of Dec. 4, 1886. (7) The delimitation of the territories of Diego Suarez will be proceeded with at the earliest opportunity. The line of demarcation will follow, as far as the configuration of the soil allows, the line of 12deg. 45sec. south.

Gen. Ducnesne has telegraphed from Antananarivo that at his request the Queen has appointed Rainitsimbasfay, formerly Minister of the Interior, to be Prime Minister. Quiet prevails in the capital, and is gradually extending throughout the province. The people show no hostility to the French occupation.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE AND THE COMMON PEOPLE.

REVIEWING Miss Stoddart's "Life" of Professor Blackie in a local paper, Mr. A. B. Todd, author of "Homes and Haunts of the Covenanters," says:—In Miss Stoddart's volumes much is related concerning Blackie which is of deepest interest, but much is unfortunately left out which would have been perhaps even of more; and from anything told us in them we might almost be led to believe that his acquaintances were only "high dames and mighty earls," the most famous Professors at home and abroad, and a very few poets, and some other literary men who had already become famous, and who by being acquainted with them Blackie would have honour accrue to him. We have nothing at all said of his familiar mingling with the common people in country towns and when on his lecturing tours throughout the land; as when he was at Cumnock, in July 1882, inaugurating the monument then erected there to "Peden the Prophet," and when after having been shown the most notable sights of places of the town, he asked to be shown the oldest and the poorest—the "Alastia" of the town; and how when there he paused at almost every step, putting kindly words on the ears of the ragged barefooted children, speaking kind words to them and with more than half the great compassion after the services, and did so with a kindliness of nature and with feelings which brought the tears into his eyes.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teneran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe restored.

Cable Perim Assab interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams for Assab and Massona will be despatched from Perim by boat once a week.

Bhamo route to China tight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 21.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·6

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

8 a.m. ... ... 77·7

10 a.m. ... ... 82·6

2 p.m. ... ... 86·7

4 p.m. ... ... 86·6

THE NEW ADMIRALTY.

THE first block of the new Admiralty Offices in Spring Gardens, London, is completed, and the permanent staff of the various departments hitherto scattered in rented premises are now entering into occupation of the rooms in which for the future their labours will be conducted. The exterior of the building was completed in the spring, and the interior, though practically finished, steadily remained during the sitting of Parliament. For it would have been highly inconvenient to the department to have moved into its new abode while Parliament sat, and, moreover, it was desirable to have the building thoroughly dried before it came to be occupied.

It was eleven years ago that a scheme took shape upon paper for a magnificent structure, which was intended to house the Admiralty and War Offices under one roof. Competitive designs were submitted from architects to the number of a hundred, and of these nine were selected for further development. In the result a set of drawings by Messrs. Leeming and Leeming, of Halifax, showing fine design with admirable disposition of internal arrangements, was accepted by the Government. The scheme was a comprehensive one. The two great war departments were to work in one edifice occupying the greater part of Spring Gardens. The site of the old Admiralty, the First Lord's residence, the Paymaster-General's Office, part of the Horse Guards, and some private property were to be covered with with a magnificent pile of buildings at an estimated cost of £700,000. Messrs. Leeming were instructed to prepare plans, and in 1891 the contract for the first clearance of the site was begun. In the meantime a cry for economy made itself heard, and various objections were raised against the scheme. A Select Committee was appointed to reconsider the plans, and to report whether the old Admiralty buildings might not with advantage be retained. Having heard witnesses, the majority of the committee reported against the scheme. It was considered that if certain repairs and improvements the old Admiralty could still be made of service, and that with the erection of additional buildings the expansion of the Admiralty would be suitably provided for. The Select Committee's report was adopted, and was definitely postponed, and Messrs. Leeming were instructed to prepare plans embodying the recommendations of the Select Committee. These were in time prepared, and then the first portion of the present scheme, which was adopted in 1887, is now completed.

The new block faces St. James's park, running parallel with the old Admiralty. The remaining portion of the scheme will join these buildings at their northern extremities, and thus a quadrangle will be formed which will, on the south, be separated from the Horse Guards Parade by a screen in the form of a stone colonnade. In course of time an opening will be made to Trafalgar-square, where a short street eighty feet wide will be constructed joining the Strand with the Mall. The northern block will face this street, and when this building has been erected the scheme will be practically completed. All that will then remain to be done will be to face the Horse Guards end of the old Admiralty with architectural features—new stone columns, &c., to make it better accord with the newer buildings.

"he external design is of what might be called the Italian Renaissance type of classic architecture. The skyline, so often a poor feature in this type of building, has been carefully considered, with much sucess as regards picturesqueness of effect. The roof features, moreover, are all of utility, the towers forming outlets for the ample ventilating shafts with which the building is provided throughout. The same bed at Portland from which St. Paul's was built, is at present buff in colour, but will in time "weather" to the characteristic white with which Londoners are familiar in such buildings as the Horse Guards and Somerset House.

No one would suspect running water in Springgarden. As a matter of fact, however, there are many springs in the neighbourhood, which have at various times been utilized for ornamental purposes. The Serpentine, and subsequently the lake in St. James's Park, and even the fountains in Trafalgar-square, are largely supplied with water which rises in Spring-gardens. The ground somewhere is in the days when Westminister Abbey stood upon an island part of the bank of the Thames. It is besides warmed with old drains through one of which an exploring engineer crawled as far as Marlborough House. There was even an old bed of the Westbourne River (a small tributary of the Thames rising at Westbourne Park) passing through the ground.

On an unreliable foundation a building of this size is of prime importance and considerable difficulty. The old Admiralty was built upon planks of timber, and this perishable basis has been the cause of many settlements and cracks. The new Admiralty is founded upon a bed of imperishable concrete deep down upon the London clay. Messrs. Leeming have further erected vertical walls of concrete round the building to the ground level, so that the new Admiralty stands in an enormous pit, which naval visitors compared to a dry dock.

The new Admiralty buildings are therefore upon a basis as substantial as could be wished for. So deep are the foundations that an additional storey of well-lighted rooms has been obtained which will be of great utility as depositories for various documents. Of these there are large numbers to be preserved, as may be judged when we state that with regard to men and officers all papers are preserved until forty years after death. The next storey, or sub-ground floor, is being occupied by minor officials, and has many rooms available as desks. The ground floor itself is, owing to an excellent arrangement of the plan, remarkably well lighted. Not only each room but all the corridors have an abundance of daylight. The rooms are designed for use rather than for ornament, but the architectural features are sufficient and in good taste. Official zeal for economy has been rigidly exercised, so that not a few carvings and sculptured features which the designers had proposed have been eliminated. The more important rooms, such as the Board-room, are panelled in oak, with marble chimney-pieces, but all other parts of the interior are of simple if comfortable appearance.

The old Board-room of this Admiralty has been the scene of many momentous discussions. Its associations are so many that our readers will be pleased to here that it is to be kept intact with all its furniture and fittings. It is the room from which upon one single occasion those famous warriors Nelson and Wellington met—if, indeed, which many doubt, our greatest naval and military commanders ever met at all.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY AT WATFORD.

LORD SALISBURY, speaking on Oct. 30, at Watford, said that in the present condition of agriculture there was the strongest reason to regret that the warnings uttered by Protectionists at the time of the repeal of the Corn Laws had not been more carefully listened to, and the burdens on land lightened when it could have been done with ease. As to the foreign policy of the Government, any criticisms upon it must refer to those by whome it was originally designed for the Government had endeavoured to maintain that continuity which it was so important that this country should preserve in the face of foreign nations. With regard to domestic affairs, the recent election marked a new era in the political struggle. The question which lay before them now was not a social question; and while the Government had no panacea it was right that Parliament should do all in its power to further the intelligent efforts of the people. The Government fully recognised that agriculture was the first interest to which they must apply themselves, and they would endeavour, by increasing the means of locomotion and communication, to assist all classes interested in the land.

LORD DEVONSHIRE AT LEEDS.

The Duke of Devonshire speaking, on Oct. 30, at Leeds, said that from the highest to the lowest the Radicals were prepared to suggest that with different leaders and different tactics the result might have been different. He would suggest, however, that the Unionist Party had some thing to do with their defeat; and that three years of government by doctrinaires controlled by Irish revolutionaries had given to that party a power and a cohesion it did not possess in 1892. He paid a tribute to the Marquis of Salisbury's patience, firmness, and tact in carrying to a successful issue the negotiations with Turkey commenced under the late Administration, and in regard to affairs alike in Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia said the time might be approaching when it would be necessary to apply to men of all parties for that sympathy with the British Government which Lord Rosebery had promised on behalf of himself and his friends in relation to these questions. "The only subject on which Lord Rosebery has found it necessary to criticise the conduct of the present Government is their decision in regard to the forces sent to Chitral, and there, Lord Rosebery has said, the case for the retirement from Chitral appeared to him and to his colleagues to be so overwhelming that he could not understand how any man could have arrived at any other conclusion. Lord Rosebery said that the late Government might have been mistaken, but that they were not absolute fools, and yet they considered that this case was overwhelming. He appears to have forgotten that the Indian Government, who may be mistaken, are also not absolute fools, and that they take an exactly opposite view of the position from that which was taken by his Government."

LORD LONDONDERRY AT NEW SEAHAM.

Lord Londonderry, speaking, on Oct. 26, at New Seaham, near Sunderland, said the cause of the past depression in trade was due to the manner in which the late Government had attacked individual right and liberties. Their policy of destruction had alienated confidence, and consequently capital. This was a serious matter for working men, many of whom were now without employment. The present Government were, no doubt, anxious to do all they could in the way of restoring confidence; but owing to the manner in which the Gladstonians hat frightened away capital, this was a most difficult task, and before that confidence was re t red which they left in 1892, the Unionist Government would have to prove that they had a policy likely to benefit the country at large. It could not be done all at once, but would require time to bring back the prosperity which previously existed.

LORD HARRIS AT SITTINGBOURNE.

Lord Harris, speaking as president at the annual dinner of the Sittingbourne Agricultural Association, on Oct. 30, said it was twenty years or more since he first took the chair at one of these dinners, and he could not but contemplate with dismay the grave alteration that had come over agricultural interest in that period—an alteration that at that moment threatened to be almost disastrous:—

When he said that he was not imbued with those feelins which are generally attributed to the much-abused class to which he was proud to belong—the English landlord—he was viewing the situation from a purely democratic standpoint. It was a bitter disappointment to landowners to find themselves after a long and weary struggle overborne by the combined forces of adverse seasons and inadequate prices. He considered it a national disaster if professional farmers were unable, owing to prices, to earn a fair rate of interest, and were thereby forced to throw up their profession. And he called it a national disaster when land had to be put to uses which required a very small instead of a considerable amount of labour on it. He objected to the careless way in which it was suggested that land should be laid down to grass, for reversion from arable to pasture was decadence in agricultural civilisation. Within the last few months, however, a change had shown itself, and if the pendulum had swung in one direction as far as it could, and they were about to see it swing back, then they would be so fortunate as to obtain a natural remedy, and, because natural, infinitely more valuable than an artificial one.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE latest series of matches in the Footbal League, says a home paper, did not produce any very striking results. Once more the great advantage of playing at home was proved by the fact that none of the visiting teams were on the winning side. Six of the eight matches were won by the home clubs, and the other two left drawn. The Aston Villa v. Blackburn Rovers match was the most interesting contest of the day. The English Cup holders were without the services of James Cowan and Campbell, but they won by three goals to one, after a capital display of scientific football. The Blackburn team would be greatly strengthened if a good centre forward could be secured. Hargreaves is a re clever enough for the position. Sunderland went down again, and their chances of retaining the league Championship are gradually fading away. Sheffield Wednesday defeated the Wearside team with three goals to spare, and for the fourth time this season Sunderland failed to score. Last year Sheffield could only make a draw with a possible fourteen at this period of the season. Their present record is nine points out of a possible eighteen—three wins, three draws, three losses. Bolton Wanderers maintained their high position by beating Notts Forest, but only a goal separated the teams. Stoke and the Wolverhampton Wanderers were again playing at home, and on the winning side, but Stoke could only make a draw with West Bromwich Albion after a rather rough-and-tumble display. Small Heath's defeat at Stoke was unusually severe, and there seems to be every prospect that the Birmingham team will remain at the bottom of the list for some time to come. Preston North End were rather lucky to draw with Burnley, and Derby County improved their excellent record at the expense of Bury.

The recent successes of Woolwich Arsenal in the Second Division of the League have raised hopes that the day is not far distant when we shall see a match there in the premier division of the League. With Boyd back in the team, the Arsenal men gave a pretty display of football, and treated the Burton Swifts more severely than the Wanderers from the same town a few days previously had done the previous week. At the present time the Arsenal are third on the League table, with eleven points in eight matches. Their goal record—21 to 4—is a long way the best in the competition. To-day they play Rotherham Town, and Notts County next Saturday—both away from home. If they can win these two matches the Plumstead team should be certain of a high place in the League for some time to come, the next three matches being played at home.

Fourteen clubs in the First Division of the League will be engaged in the competition this afternoon, the exceptions being Sheffield United and Bury. Aston Villa meet their neighbours at Small Heath, and as the Villa are at the top of the tree at the present time and Small Heath at the other end, there should be little doubt about the result. Sunderland have to face the Rovers at Blackburn, and will return home defeated unless they can improve upon recent displays. Burnley are always difficult to beat on their own ground, and Everton will most likely suffer the fate of the majority of the clubs that visit Burnley. Sheffield Wednesday may defeat West Bromwich Albion at West Bromwich, although if the Albion men play with the dash and determination that made their game with Aston Villa, the Sheffielders will lose a couple of points. Notts Forest and Derby County should win their matches with the advantage of playing at home.

Mr. E. R. Balfour will this year captain the Oxford University Rugby team. With nine of last year's team available, the Oxonians should be a strong side, although such capable players as G. M. Carey, W. P. Donaldson, W. L. Thomas, and F. O. Poole will of course be missed. The back division will include C. D. Lewis and H. A. Brooks, as well as the three international three-quarters—E. M. Baker, F. A. Leslie-Jones, and A. R. Smith. The forwards available include T. C. Hardy, W. J. Carey, M. A. Robertson, G. E. Williams, and the captain. The Freshmen's match did not unearth any very brilliant players, and it will be difficult to find a good half-back to replace Donaldson. J. W. Stanton was tried last year as a three-quarter back, but that they were not absolute fools, and yet they considered that forward is his proper place. The Inter-Varsity match will be played on December 11, at the Queen's Club, West Kensington.

The Cambridge Rugby team will be captained by Mr. Frank Mitchell, who has just returned from his American cricket tour. The "blues" that are no longer available include W. E. Tucker, W. G. Bruce, L. E. Pilkington, E. Field, C. C. Dixon, and S. J. Lawry. Mr. Mitchell will therefore have to find a back to replace Field, and this will probably be W. Paul, who played in the Oxford match. Two three-quarters will have to be found to partner H. B. Taylor and W. L. Bunting. Three likely candidates are C. D. Robinson, and H. E. Wells (seniors), and O. G. Makin, a freshman who has played with the Old Edinburgh, Dublin University, Dublin Wanderers, Kensington, Coventry, and Croydon. A tour in Scotland will follow the Inter-University match in December, fixtures having been made with Edinburgh Academicals, Edinburgh Wanderers, and the West of Scotland.

SOCIALISTS AND MARRIAGE.

REMARKABLE CASE.

At the South-Western Police-court, on Oct. 26, a Mr. Sullivan—a member of the Battersea Social Democratic Federation, aged 21—was charged before a vice. He said that he was to have been married that day to Miss Edith Lanchester, who is a well-known Socialist, but the parents of the young lady objected because she did not earn enough to support in the present marriage laws, and he was informed that she could not be forcibly removed to an asylum. The magistrate said the applicant had better go to the High Court and obtain a writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that Miss Lanchester, who is stated to be about twenty-four years of age, matriculated at London University, while she was distinguished as a student of botany and geology at the Birkbeck Institution. For several years she has been living apart from her friends. She had an income of about £60 a year. Miss Lanchester has always held advanced views with respect to the emancipation of women and had adopted the Socialistic principle. She made no secret of this intention. Mr. Sullivan himself, though strongly opposed to the present marriage system, was desirous that the religious ceremony should be gone through. The young lady, however, decided to listen to the appeals of her friends. The young couple were to have commenced housekeeping together on Saturday night. Mr. Lanchester, the young lady's father, in an interview with a reporter, stated as a consequence of the action of Miss Lanchester the family had deemed it necessary to take high medical advice on the matter, and four doctors, some of whom knew the young lady, were of opinion that, in her own interest she should be placed under restraint for a time. On Friday he, with his three sons, together with an eminent specialist in mental diseases, visited his daughter at the house where she resided. After the latter, and the doctor had examined her. He had ascertained that her mind was affected; and she was at once removed to Roehampton private asylum on the special ground that with as little force as possible, and in the manner that would show the least of mental aberration, one or the phases of which being her peculiar views on the marriage question. Miss Lanchester was released on Tuesday by order of the Lunacy Commissioners, and is understood to be engaged in collecting copies of all documents in connection with her case.

On Oct. 30, Dr. Blandford, who signed the certificate for Miss Lanchester's removal, drew up a statement for publication. In this he said:—

The interview lasted half an hour. I came to the conclusion that Miss Lanchester was of unsound mind. I informed that there was insanity in her family, the grandmother and an uncle having been insane; that she had always been eccentric, and had lately taken up with Socialists of the most advanced order. . . . This is a momentous step on the subject of marriage, and I believed that her brain had been turned by Socialist meetings and writings, and that she was quite unfit to take care of herself.

In a letter to the papers Mr. Henry James Lanchester, Miss Lanchester's father, says he has acted under the advice of an eminent firm of solicitors; and that his opinion, and that of the family, is that the girl is, for the time being, not of sound mind, and that the effects of over-study have predisposed her naturally impressionable temperament to be abnormally acted on by her self-imposed surroundings.

Mr. James Sullivan has received a letter from the Marquis of Queensberry advising him to go through the marriage ceremony and to protest afterwards. What we want (says the Marquis) is a protest—chances of law follow, do not pr ovide, changes of opinion. We want change of opinion first. The change of law will follow in time—a long time, I fear—but it is no use knocking your head against a brick wall."

The Marquis of Queensberry, in a letter to the Standard (Oct. 31), says:—"I will send you a cheque for £100 towards a fund as a wedding present to Miss Lanchester, provided she goes through the ceremony of marriage with her husband, and then under protest." I do this because I wish personally to be associated with what will be a strong protest against our present marriage las, and should be delighted to give such a brave woman a wedding present."

THE DUKE AND HIS BRACES.

It is well-known that, towards the latter years of the Duke of Wellington's life, it was next to impossible for anyone who wheedle his autograph out of him. All the stratagems used to get a reply from him to letters failed; he either did not answer them at all, or directed his private secretary to do so; and thus the famous signature of "Wellington" became a rarity highly prized by collectors.

A lady who had an album garnished with the autographs of most of the great men of the day, but who wanted that of the "Great Captain," mentioned her distress to a friend, a certain Mr. H., and a few days after he, to her great surprise and pleasure, brought her a note from the hand of the victor of Waterloo. It ran thus:—

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington never ordered a pair of braces of the Messrs. Simpkin. If F.-M. the Duke of Wellington had ordered the articles he could not accept it. F.-M. the Duke of Wellington always pays for his braces."

This was a very odd document for a lady's album, but its authenticity was undoubted, and it therefore found the best place in the interesting collection. The way in which this singular note was elicited was this:—

Mr. H. filled up one of the Bankruptcy Court forms and signed it, informing the Duke that in winding up the affairs of Messrs. Simpkin, he (the assignee) found on their books the sum of 6s. 6d. due by his Grace for a pair of braces, which he requested the Duke would immediately pay or have paid. Mr. H.'s ruse was founded on pure fiction, but it succeeded.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Proof.—Giles.—Fear as the new person be main good.

Hodge.—Ay, ay, 'e do preach till the sweat do fair run off 'is nose, e do!

Nasty.—He.—No, I mnot exactly engaged, but I have the refusal of two or three girls.

She.—What a capital way of putting it! I suppose you have asked them, and they have said "No!"

NEW VERSIONS.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but he had fled;
The rest had spilled because they knew
he beat would kill 'em dead.
The boy was game, he would have died
A noble death and true,
Had not some wag, when daunted, "Is
It hot enough for you?"

AS HE SAW IT.

"And these—"

The traveller marked the dreamy languor of the scene, the coral beach, the waving palms—

"Are the Society Islands?"

The chattering of a parrot broke loud upon the stillness.

"Queer name, but—"

He saw, for the first time, the approaching bevy of dusky belles radiant in their beauty unadorned—

"It is not inappropriate."

And there, amid the tropical splendours of the South Sea, his fancy drifted back to Opera nights in the land from whence he came.

JUDICIAL TORTURE.

His Lordship.—How old are you, madam?

Witness.—I have no personal knowledge of my age, and beg to say testimony, I understand, is not accepted in this court.

Donald (back from his first visit to England).—Eh, mon, the country's no so bad, but the folk! Aweel, in the language o' the Scriptures, I piped to them, and they dinna dance.

IN THE ART GALLERY.

Farmer Giles.—These artists are pretty aged chaps

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"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslymie Whiskies.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,

and every other Wine of

Good Quality.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int so thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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...make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing ...hirst and purifying the water.

...FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

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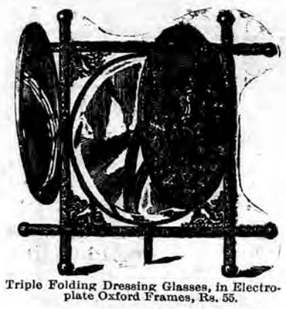

Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

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Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

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Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

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Yours faithfully, HENRY M. STANLEY.

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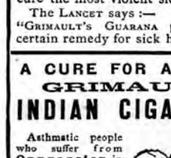

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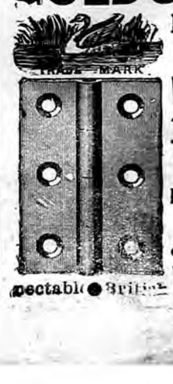

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13597, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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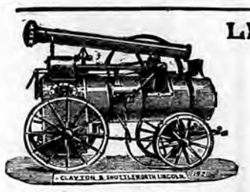

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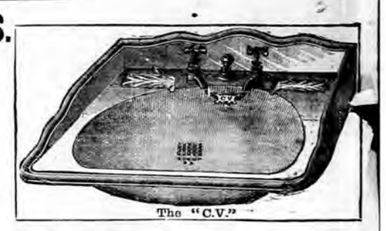

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

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"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1883. I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,"—*Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*"

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